

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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The Sidney, Australia, Ram Sales

By R. H. Harrowell

Once again I have to report to your readers the results of the Sydney Ram Sales, and sufficient time has elapsed since they took place to enable analysis to be made which affords a comparison with other years, and which gives some indication of the trend in demand for various breeds and types.

In the first place it should be stated that the Australian wool growing industry never was in better heart notwithstanding the fact that growers are separated twelve thousand miles

war, and, best of all, they can be sure of receiving their money, less 10 per cent, within a fortnight after their wool has been appraised at the local centers. The 10 per cent is held over to enable any adjustment to be made at the end of the season to insure the whole clip to average 31 cents, the price agreed upon by the Imperial authorities.

The announcement referred to was made at an opportune time to affect the Ram Sales, as it created a strong sense of security, and encouraged buy-

1917	7,398	52.00
1918	7,381	58.50

It will be noted that the number of sheep sold totaled 7,381, the amount realized was \$439,300, and the average price was \$58.50. Last year, when 7,398 sheep were sold, the sales totaled only \$391,400, and averaged \$52.00.

This improvement in prices can be taken as specially applying to the pure Merino because long-wool sheep of British breeds suffered a drop of fully 50 per cent as compared with their averages last year.



Imported Hampshire Ewes Bought at Salt Lake Ram Sale by Selway & Gardiner, Anaconda, Montana

from their market by all the difficulties of a world-wide war.

Just prior to the sales the Federal government announced that arrangements had been completed by which the British government agreed to purchase the whole Australian clip for the duration of the war and one year after. This means that growers will be sure of prices averaging 50 per cent over the best prewar years. They will be free from any doubts or anxieties arising out of shipping and financial complications caused by the

ers to launch out.

The following are statistics of the Sydney ram sales for the last ten years, including 1918.

Year	No. of Sheep sold	Average Price
1909	6,273	\$34.00
1910	7,479	33.50
1911	8,461	43.00
1912	4,659	42.50
1913	9,600	35.00
1914	9,859	40.20
1915	7,779	28.00
1916	8,518	41.50

This was the first year that Corriedales have been sold by auction, and they realized high prices, 246 selling for \$14,089.50 and averaging \$47.00.

The three main types of Merino competing at the Sydney Ram Sales are the Wanganella or Peppin Strain—that is the big plain-bodied grass-fed type descended from the old Peppin flock (originally established at Wanganella)—the South Australian Merino, also a robust grass-fed type—and the Tasmanian Merino.

A few years ago the name "South

Australian Merino" stood for the pure Murray Strain, the characteristics of which were big strong frames and fairly robust wool. Of late years, however, several very prominent South Australian stud breeders have introduced Merinos of the Peppin strain, and the South Australian sheep offered at the Sydney sales were chiefly bred in this way.

In this country the rams used as sires in the stud flocks are known as stud rams, while the rams used out in the ordinary flocks are called flock rams, though, of course, they are equally as well bred as the stud rams.

At the recent sales 3,016 pure Merino sheep were offered—and these comprised stud rams, stud ewes, and flock rams. Similarly 4,365 sheep of pure British breeds were offered.

Of the stud Merino rams 256 were from New South Wales flocks, 29 from Tasmanian flocks and 56 were from South Australian flocks. The New South Wales stud rams averaged \$560 as against \$330 last year. The Tasmanian rams \$155 as against \$160 and the South Australians averaged \$520 as against \$225 last year.

The top prices were made by private sale—and not at the auction sales. One ram bred by the Executors late F. E. Body of Bundemar, Trangie, N. S. W., realized \$15,000—the purchaser being Mr. Maurice Collins of South Australia. Another ram bred by Mr. John Millear of Deniliquin Stud Park, N. S. W., was sold to Mr. R. P. Lord of Victoria Downs, Queensland for \$12,500. The few N. S. W. stud Merino ewes offered averaged \$390. The top prices were \$750 and \$2,750 respectively for ewes and rams.

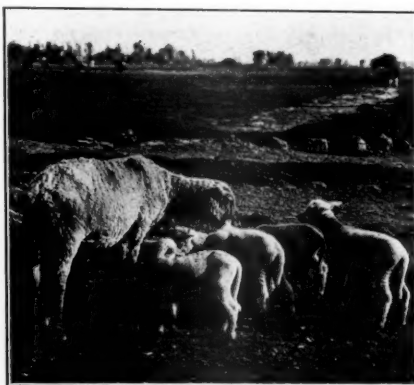
Of the British breeds the Lincoln predominated in point of numbers, 2,377 pure specimens of the breed being offered. These averaged \$13.50 as against \$18 last year and \$30 the year before. Border Leicesters came next with 668 entries and an average of \$18.50 as against \$25 last year, and \$27 the year before. There were 635 Romneys entered and they averaged \$27 as against \$55 last year, and \$25 the year before. Of English Leicesters there were 439—and they averaged \$14

against \$18 last year and \$16 the year before. Corriedales appeared for the first time, 246 averaging \$47.

Referring again to the Merino sales it is satisfactory to note that the higher trend of prices prevailed despite the fact that the South African demand has temporarily ceased.

Since the war broke out it has been exceedingly difficult to get freight to South Africa, so that the demand has temporarily fallen off. A few sales are made from time to time when freight can be obtained, and the other day a South African breeder purchased a five-year-old stud ram bred by F. S. Falkiner & Sons, Ltd., Wanganella Estate, N. S. W., for \$10,000. This ram will be shipped at the first opportunity.

I have already described to you the



A California Ewe and Her Four Lambs

system of appraising the wool clip which has been in force with such satisfactory results since 1916. In reviewing the year's operations, Winchcombe Carson & Co., Ltd., leading Sydney wool brokers, in their annual review state: "Prices paid for wool in the 1916-17 appraisalment scheme generally gave good cause for gratification. But those in authority agreed that improvements were possible in some directions. It would have been a miracle if it were not so. Several small anomalies were present. In comparison with other qualities, rates for burry wools, faulty locks, and crutchings, faulty lambs, and some grades of crossbred were on the low side. Probably had no scheme existed some of these classes would have been almost unsaleable. Belgium, Germany,

and France were the main buyers of these grades before the war; and England has not the necessary labor to deal with them. But the aim was to give sheep owners as fair and equal treatment as possible.

Immediately the sale of the new clip was announced a conference of appraisers from all states was called to go carefully through the scheme, and some weeks were spent in revising the basis of cost prices. As a result of their efforts types were increased from 381 (originally 311) to 848, and values adjusted accordingly. During the season now current this new basis has been in use and has worked exceedingly well. Perfection may not yet have been reached, and possibly there is room even now for a few more types. But even taking that into consideration it is difficult to see where the present basis gives any loophole for complaint. Irregularity in results has been mainly brought about by unevenness in quality, length or condition or get up of the clips appraised.

As instancing the importance of careful classing the controlling appraisers have issued the following comment:

"The classing this season is decidedly worse than in previous years, and in the case of crossbreds it can only be described as deplorable."

For the reputation of the Australian wool growers in general, it is absolutely imperative that the British government should receive the wool which it has purchased, at least equal to or superior in "get up" or condition to that of pre-proclamation date.

There can only be one result if carelessness in wool classing continues, viz., a reduction in the flat rate for Australian wool. Such a step would have disastrous results, and attentive and prudent growers will be penalized through the acts of carelessness, indifference, and neglect of a section of wool growers, who must, from past experience, know that they are not exercising proper, or even normal, supervision over the classing of their clips."

FROM UINTA BASIN, UTAH

The shipping season is in full blast. Just returned from Aspen, Colorado, where I shipped six cars of fat ewes and lambs that should reach the River today. From market quotations good prices should be obtained. The Colorado summer ranges are turning off prime stuff and Utah flockmasters grazing there are reaching the Eastern markets with their stuff in good condition.

Some of the Vernal sheepmen sold their lambs at home, prices ranging from \$8 to \$8.50 a head. Others sold at 14c here, while some received 14¾ to 15c at Tennessee Pass.

No local sheepmen have had final

the plan of buying from 50 to 200 or 300 head and run them on the farm. While this pays handsome profits it is discovered there must be special preparation in the arranging and tight fencing of pastures, and that a little more care must be given farm sheep than some had thought necessary. The result locally is that some have made good money and succeeded while a number have had all kinds of trouble, annoyed their neighbors and are ready to give the experiment up. We hope, however, to see the practice of good small bands on the farms succeed, as our lack of transportation makes the abundance of feed we raise a drag on the market and the farmer should and must get his money through livestock

turns in cash of all that we raise. The future for the business looks very good indeed.

R. S. COLLETT.

BREEDING EWES AT THE MARKETS

One of the big Missouri lamb feeders, who has not yet bought any lambs for next winter's feeding, is devoting his attention to breeding ewes. The last week in September he passed through Kansas City with a big string of Western black-face yearling ewes, which he intends to peddle out among his neighbors in central Missouri. It is understood these ewes cost 15 cents



Cotswolds of A. N. Murdock & Sons, Sugar City, Idaho

returns on their wool as yet, so far as can be ascertained. Some have had notice that their wools have been graded and classified, but no checks received yet. Colton Bros. of Vernal, Utah, got the highest price for wool this season, so far as known, their clip being rated at 69c per pound.

The attractive price of lambs tempts flockmasters to sell too closely. From a survey of the field it would seem that not enough ewe lambs are being held. I fear this will be seriously felt in another year or two in a shortening of production. Range conditions here tend to limit new men and all but prohibit them from getting into the sheep business.

Last season many farmers tried out

if he gets adequate returns at all.

Winter range conditions are fair. Owing to the exceeding dry summer range conditions are not as good as usual but if the snow comes to permit the sheep to get into the desert places they will winter well.

Feeding in the Uinta Basin is growing in volume. Good alfalfa hay can be had at from \$7.50 to \$9 per ton, which in most cases means good fields to feed in and the fields will pasture for several weeks. There is a good hay crop and several thousands of tons can be had at these figures. This is good alfalfa hay in the stack.

Mutton and wool are the largest items of export we have from the Basin and these bring the largest re-

a pound in Denver. Shortly prior to that time, a band of 700 young black-face Western ewes sold to a speculator on the market at Kansas City at sixteen cents a pound. These were resold in small lots to farmers from Kansas and Missouri. County agricultural agents in Kansas and Missouri are assisting small farmers to stock up on breeding ewes, and helping them to buy community carlots on the market. However, a sheep specialist at one of the markets said in his weekly market letter dated September 26 that the markets were "flooded with breeding ewes selling from 11 to 12 cents a pound, some at 12¾ cents a pound, around one dollar per cwt. lower for the week."—J. A. R.

HIGH EXPENSE IN COLORADO

We had fairly good grass and weather for lambing. June was good and dry, but we had some rains in different spots and by moving around got by. July was better right around here. Some places west of here were very dry. August gave us good grass but very hot weather. Had some slow rains the first part of September which cooled off the air, and also gave us plenty of green food for our stuff, both sheep and cattle. If the frost holds off now we will have quite a little winter grass.

No sale of lambs yet in this section; also no returns on wool. We are all looking for some of the money, as we need it.

Oil cake is now \$66.75 and still going up. Baled alfalfa is from \$16 to \$22 now and the crop is short around here; there is no other feed to be had. Corn is out of the question for range use.

All the range is taken up now and it is only a question of time—very short at that—until we have to hunt new pastures or quit. Dry farmers raised quite a crop about twenty miles southeast of here, and are wild. Of course the wise ones are unloading on the next fellow. We raise about a crop of feed more or less every five years. It will be nothing but lease and pastures from now on. Sheepmen are going out of business right along. Reasons: Range, high prices of feed, too much knocking on the meat question a year ago, and last but not least, help. You have got to be on the go and on the lookout for men all the time. With this new draft, I do not know how we are going to get them for lambing next spring, as men are at a premium this year and some were not worth hauling home. Expenses are so high now that should the lamb crop be short, the sheepman's home is Denis. And still people think because you have sheep that you are a millionaire. Every little while some fellow with a few head makes quite a lot of money, but it does not apply to range flocks. Those little flocks are a side line and the overhead expenses of a

regular outfit are not counted. I remember sixteen years ago I had charge of 12,000 stock sheep and 300 head of cattle, and it cost between six and seven thousand dollars a year to handle the outfit. Now it takes more than that to handle 2,000 head. We bought then \$100 worth of alfalfa and \$400 worth of corn and got by easy. Last year I spent \$3,300 on 2,000 head for feed alone. Now we have autos, heavy trucks and all the newest things in order to keep up with the work. Years ago a team and some saddle horses were all that were needed.

Prices are fixed on wheat and wool. Why is it that the prices of cotton and cotton products are not regulated? The price on cake is almost prohibitive now.

We hope that feeders will get busy pretty soon so as to find an outlet for what we raise. The prices for fat stuff will be steadier than last year, or else the grower will have to quit.

ADAM ARNET, Colorado.

SOLD OUT IN NEW MEXICO

I have read Colonel Roosevelt's page—"The Great Adventure"—in the October number of the "Metropolitan." I have been taking my vacation in "No Man's Land" this summer. My part of New Mexico has had very little rain—in all my thirty years' ranching in New Mexico, I have never seen conditions so distressing. I was compelled to sell my sheep—5,000 selected breeding ewes and the rams bought at your ram sale last fall in Salt Lake. I hated to turn this bunch of breeding ewes loose, as I have been using the best Rambouillet blood for twelve years, starting with a fine Merino foundation from the W. L. Crockett herds.

The sheepmen of Chaves county and DeBoca county especially are hard hit. Hardly any lambs were raised. I felt fortunate indeed to make a sale to Mr. O. W. Culp of Paradise River. I feel, however, that Mr. Culp will be able to place these ewes in the hands of men who have grass, so's not to sacrifice them. The sheepmen and cowmen in my vicinity are confronted with

three grave difficulties—grass, financing and help. Sheep and cattle men will know what I mean in enumerating these three difficulties. My 1917 and 1918 clips were turned over or shipped to the government's order. My 1917 clip weighed 80,000 pounds and the 1918, 55,000 pounds. I am very glad to be able to furnish this wool to keep our boys warm in the trenches. I am also pleased that the one man, almost indispensable on my ranch, volunteered and is now over there and I hope is giving them help.

Lots of fine ewes this way—send some buyers who have grass. Let's save them. I call upon all to help keep our cows and ewes. Men with a dash of tobacco in their makeup and a strip of barbed wire along their backbones should get busy and help save the ewe and cow. I have 600 fine Hereford cows that I want to keep if I can find grass. It would be a crime to put them in cars.

JOSEPH DeGRAFTENREID, N. Mex.

THE IMPERIAL VALLEY IN CALIFORNIA

Mr. I. T. Sparks, commercial agent of the Southern Pacific, headquarters at El Centro, California, who calls himself the "submarine agent of the S. P.," inasmuch as his territory covers that portion of the system lying below sea level, advises that there is a plan in his section to bring in 40,000 "gummer" ewes from northern California, apportion them among the small farmers for breeding, and later fattening, and assist them to market them in the most profitable manner. Mr. Sparks says his valley, the Imperial Valley, has 100,000 acres in alfalfa, which makes four cuttings of one ton per acre each, besides considerable pasturage, together with an immense acreage of milo maize, barley and wheat. The valley is all under irrigation, and no crop is lost by being rained on, as the rainfall in that section is practically nil. Up to this time the resources of the valley have been less than one-half developed.—J. A. R.

ABOUT COTTONSEED CAKE

Some apprehension may be felt among the feeders of sheep and cattle over the delay in announcing the prices fixed by the government in the sale of cottonseed products and thinking that wider and speedier publicity might be given this subject through the columns of the National Wool Grower, we are giving briefly the reasons for the late announcement and selling conditions.

The prices of cottonseed products were announced about two weeks ago but the oil mills in Oklahoma, on account of the difference in the yield in oil, refused to start crushing until a

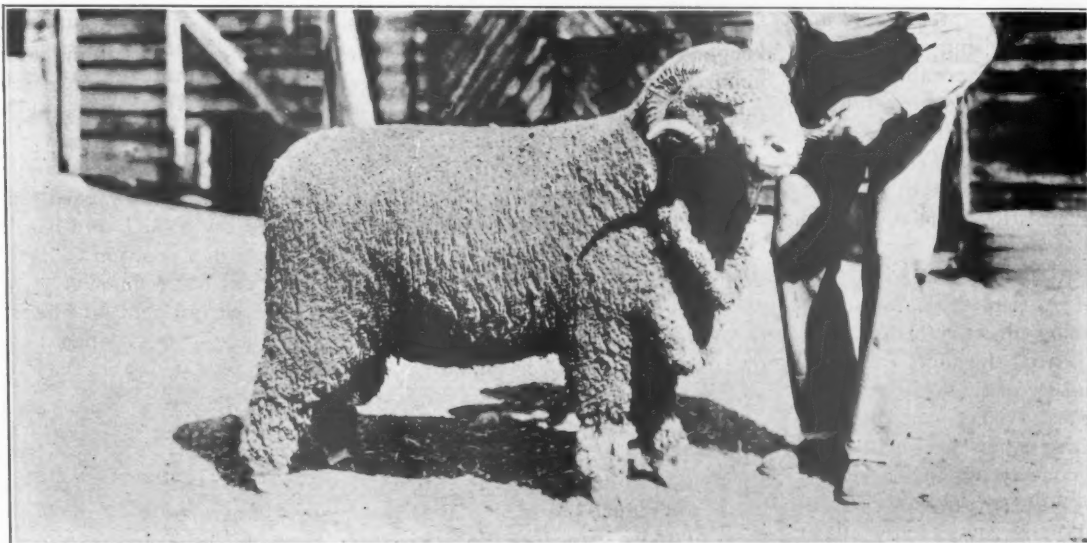
tracted, is used in the manufacture of explosives and our government has issued strict orders to the oil mills to remove all the lint they possibly can from the seed and this it is claimed, tends to slightly lower the protein content of the cake and for this reason, the 43 per cent protein cake will be scarce, but we have promises of a limited quantity from some mills.

The prices fixed by the government for the nut size cake and meal (nut cake to be screened) f. o. b. the mills in Texas and Oklahoma, sacked are as follows:

	Per ton
36 % protein	\$51.00
38½% "	53.50

creased use from the first sale we made about eight years ago to Wyoming and while this season's prices are higher than those of last, we believe it a better value for the money than corn in which the government gives a protein value of 12 to 15 per cent, according to growth conditions, weather, etc.

There will no doubt be fewer dope letters and circulars issued by the cottonseed cake speculators of the South as the government regulation of prices reduces the commissions for the sale of cake to a minimum and certain gentlemen who have found it to their advantage to contract for a large amount at the beginning of the season



Ram Donated by John H. Seely and Sold at Salt Lake Ram Sale For Benefit of Red Cross For \$1500

satisfactory adjustment had been made.

These mills, however, are now in operation or will be the first of October. We are advised by the mills which we represent, that owing to the severe drouth in parts of Texas and Oklahoma, that local orders for cake and meal must be filled before any shipments are allowed to leave the mills destined to the North or West, but they have every reason to believe that the local demands will have been satisfied by about October 1st.

The cotton linter, a short staple cotton which is removed from the seed before the seed is crushed and oil ex-

41 %	"	56.00
43 %	"	58.00

For the pea size, \$1 per ton must be added as this requires double screening. It will be seen that these prices are about \$3 per ton higher than last season, but this is due to the higher price paid the producers of cottonseed, as well as the increased manufacturing costs and the extreme deterioration in the present cotton crop, the production having been reduced about four million bales from the government estimates of July and August. We find a gradual increase in the use of concentrates and especially cottonseed cake and we have watched its in-

and help to boost the price as the season advanced, will have to be content with the commission allowed them or go out of business.

Some of these gentlemen were speculators only and had no more interest in an oil mill than a jack rabbit.

We want to call attention to the 3 per cent war tax on freight. This tax according to law is to be paid by the buyer and amounts according to rate to 35 to 55 cents per ton.

In your last issue of the National Wool Grower you called attention to the extreme scarcity of gunny sacks and this article is timely and applies to the buyers of cottonseed products.

The last price we saw on second-hand bags was 26 cents apiece f. o. b. cars Denver in carlots and at this price, a buyer of a car of cake will have second-hand bags worth \$150 if they are saved.

F. T. COLLINS, Utah.

TO EXEMPT SHEEP LABOR

Please see the Agricultural Adviser on your District Board regarding the exemption of certain sheep labor, as the following letter to us explains.

Mr. S. W. McClure,

Sec'y, National Wool Growers Assn.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:

"I have yours of September 5, and take pleasure in advising you that the prospects are more favorable than at any time in the past for careful discrimination by the District Board in deferring skilled farm and ranch workers. The War Department has accepted the suggestion to have on each District Board an advisory member on agriculture, to be nominated by the Secretary of Agriculture. These advisers will bring directly to the attention of the boards the facts in regard to the agriculture of their districts, and through these advisers employers of farm and ranch labor may make representation concerning the need for laborers. I suggest that as soon as the registration is completed you get into communication with the agricultural adviser on the board in your district, and make him acquainted with your situation. It will be proper for you also to advise members of your association throughout the United States to pursue the same course."

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE OUSLEY,

Ass't Secretary Agriculture.

RAMS IN NEW MEXICO

This has been a rather unfavorable year for stockmen in this section. There was no early feed for lambing so a small per cent of lambs was raised. A few sheepmen managed to save a fair crop of lambs by feeding

or throwing in on the alfalfa fields in the Pecos Valley. The rains this summer have been spotted, some sections not having had much rain yet. Winter feed is not yet assured. Consequently there are a great many ewes for sale in the Roswell section. Many of the sheepmen will have to cut down the number of their herds in order to get through the winter.

The stud rams that we purchased at the Salt Lake sale are attracting a great deal of attention this year as they did last. We do not know yet just what the demand for rams will be in this section as most of the sheepmen here buy rather late. They will probably be slower than ever before buying this year because they do not know yet how many ewes they will keep. We have a little less than four hundred yearling Rambouillet range rams. So far as we know these will be about the only rams for sale in this part of the country except a few second-hand bunches.

ADAMS SHEEP CO., New Mexico.

WHY THE EWES ARE FOR SALE

Anyone who has traveled over Idaho and eastern Oregon and has visited with the sheepmen the present season must have been impressed with their almost universal discouragement and desire to sell out, or at least to reduce their holdings. In view of the advance in the prices received for wool and lambs during the last two years, this appears to be a peculiar business condition; and we naturally seek the cause of the sheepman's pessimistic outlook for the future.

Widespread inquiry has elicited the information that there are four general reasons for what we may call an unnatural condition. The reasons are: First, the labor situation; second, expenses; third, curtailment of loans; fourth, curtailment of range. Let us take these up in their order.

Last spring bands in southern Idaho went to the range with a very high percentage of lambs, especially the bands that had been shed-lambled. The loss in both sheep and lambs has been

heavy and persistent all season, many bands having a loss of 25 per cent in lambs and ten per cent in ewes by shipping time. This loss has been caused by sheep straying from the band and is mostly due to incompetent or careless herding. With the prospect of a further draft of the younger and more active herders, the outlook is anything but encouraging to the man who is handling two or more bands.

With wages and general expenses at the highest scale ever known, the cost of wintering ewes on hay and lambing them out the past season probably averaged over \$8 a head. This necessitates a high price for wool, the marketing of a large lamb crop at good prices, and a light loss in the old stock, if the sheepman is to make even a reasonable profit on his investment.

The fact that the banks and loan companies have reduced their loans per ewe 50 per cent as compared with one year ago has caused many sheepmen to try to sell, and has kept many who are in a position to handle a small outfit out of the market.

The curtailment of the spring and fall range goes on apace; and it is now a very favorable season when the sheepman starts his bands, either for the summer range or the feed yard with any certainty of what the outcome may be.

These conditions have made the man on the inside anxious to get out, and the man on the outside is not anxious to get in. Consequently, there has been a drop in the price of breeding ewes of about 30 per cent as compared with a year ago.—E. R. M.

HAMPSHIRE HIGH

Billings, Mont.—The highest price ever paid in America for a Hampshire sheep at private sale was that secured by Selway and Gardiner of Anaconda, when they disposed of the grand champion ram at the Montana state fair of this year, to Glenn Morgan of Bozeman, for \$1,500. The animal was brought to Billings, where it also won stellar honors at the Midland empire fair.—L. W.

Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent

Most important of the happenings in the local wool market for the month has been the change in the government's plan for buying wool in South America. Yielding to continued pressure and criticism from local wool houses, the War Industries Board and the Quartermaster Corps have at last decided to discard the syndicate plan adopted in July, under which the government buying was to be done by five houses (another being added later) under the direction of John Wilcock as chairman. Nothing that has been done since the beginning of the war, affecting the wool trade, has aroused such a storm of opposition as

through that period, was added. Current rumor on the "Street" credits that house with buying in excess of 10,000 bales, while the other houses were idle, and some of those interested are on record as saying that the profits on the wool bought thus, look more attractive than anything that could possibly be earned by any other member of the syndicate. All sorts of rumors have been afloat during the summer months regarding this matter, the one thing that is certain being Acting Quartermaster General Wood has felt obliged to terminate the original plan, and substitute a new one, which would make the buyers paid agents of

ers have already sailed from this country for the River Plate, and are expected to arrive at Buenos Aires about November 1. They will have as helpers, Charles Hughes of J. Koshland & Co., Stanley T. Carle of Jeremiah Williams & Co., William G. Fallon of Farnsworth, Stevenson & Co., F. H. Montgomery of Brown & Adams, L. U. Edgehill of Hallowell, Jones & Donald, and Howland Bottomley of Philadelphia. Possibly others will be called upon for assistance, though official confirmation is not forthcoming. The party was accompanied by Capt. Harry J. Blake of the Quartermaster Corps, who will act as the official pay-



Wool Shed Owned by Wool Growers at Soda Springs, Idaho

this syndicate plan. Houses that were slighted in making up the list were especially vexed, and by private and public letters, by telegrams, by personal interviews—in fact, in every way that pressure could be brought to bear, it was endeavored to get the government to reverse its action.

There were some features that were particularly difficult to explain. For instance the five original houses were ordered to keep out of the Buenos Aires market as far back as last June, and yet after the syndicate plan was well under way, another house that had been able to buy continuously, whenever the market was favorable, all

the government, all connections with their houses having been severed for the time being.

The change was made about the middle of September, actual information regarding official action being withheld under orders from Washington. Though known to the trade here for a week or ten days, Washington refused to confirm the news until every office boy had become familiar with all the details. The new plan in brief is that President Abraham Koshland of J. Koshland & Co., is made the official buyer for the government, with John Wilcock of Francis Willey & Co., as assistant. These commission-

master for the government.

While the commissioners and their suite are on the water, and until they arrive in Buenos Aires and take over the work, buying for the government will be carried on by the syndicate as before. Owing to the absence of Chairman John Wilcock, William Farnsworth of Farnsworth, Stevenson & Co., has been designated to act as chairman. No information is at hand as to the amount of wool bought by the syndicate while it has been operating, though it is supposed to have been large. The syndicate has been hampered by no consideration of July 30 price list, such as worried private

buyers, but was allowed to make the best bargain it could under the circumstances.

That the change in plan was due to the pressure brought to bear by importers is proved by some statements recently credited to Acting Quartermaster General Wood, to the effect that the action of the government in appointing a syndicate of buyers to do the purchasing upon a percentage basis had been so severely criticized that he thought the best thing to do, in order to quiet the criticism and satisfy everybody, was to select men who were authorities on wool, place them on a government salary, and put them in the field to handle government business in South America. It was also announced that not only would the commissioners and their helpers be on a salary basis, but that so long as its members were purchasing wool for the government, or acting in any governmental capacity, they were to have no connection whatever with any other firm, their sole duties being to act in and for the interests of the United States government.

One significant remark is credited to General Wood, and that is that "no doubt the wool would cost the government more money in buying in this manner, but that he thought it the fairest thing to do." Importers here are asking why should either the syndicate or the commission plans for buying wool be tried, if it were certain that the wool would cost more? As may readily be surmised, this latest action has not stopped the criticism of importers. In fact, the more aggressive are encouraged by their success in securing a reversal of the syndicate plan, to hope that they can even more easily defeat the new plan, and succeed in having the market thrown wide open again for unrestricted buying, or at least for buying subject to only some such restriction as the July 30 price list. Strong protests are being prepared, and meanwhile every official and political string is being pulled, with the hope that the commission plan may be of even shorter life than the syndicate plan.

Outside of the above, the leading

events of the month have been centered about the valuation and handling of the domestic wool clip, and the fiasco of the effort to saddle on the government the exorbitant prices demanded by mohair growers for their product. Early in the month Wool Administrator Nichols requested dealers to arrange their sample bags of wool in the following groups: "1—Nevada, Oregon, Washington and western Idaho; 2—California; 3—Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado; 4—Utah and eastern Idaho; 5—Montana, Wyoming and Dakota; 6—Texas.

This was evidently the official response to the criticism that had been directed at the work of the Valuation Committee by manufacturers and wool growers, the changes in the Valuation Committee being made solely with the idea of having the various units devote their time to the valuation of such wools as they are supposed to be especially familiar with. As a matter of fact, it is the testimony of impartial men, and dealers are this year to be placed in that category, that the work of the various valuation units has been done impartially and successfully, and that there was no ground for much of the criticism.

As a matter of fact, when appeals have been made from the decision of any particular unit, the revaluation has resulted often in either no change, or a lower figure. There has been considerable complaint from Western growers in regard to this matter of valuations. In some cases growers have written to their consignees here asking to have the prices raised. In one such case the grower wrote that another wool house had offered to guarantee a fixed price, and therefore he was very much dissatisfied that the returns were less than that figure. Dealers and consignees have absolutely no control over this matter, and as a matter of fact they are very chary about making appeals from the official valuations, and are advising their clients in the same direction.

Whether the valuation on a given lot of wool is 48 or 50 cents makes no difference to the dealer or the consignee, consequently he is in much the

same place as the woman in the bear fight of tradition, who could stand back and say impartially, "Go it bear; go it husband." In this case, the government and the wool grower are the contestants, the duty of the consignees being to see that the wool is graded properly, shown in the best possible light, and the interests of their clients otherwise safeguarded. Otherwise they have no control over the situation.

As already pointed out in the *National Wool Grower*, those who have paid attention to breeding and the growing of the best possible fleeces have no reason to find fault with the returns. Those who have in past years had their returns lifted by the high quality of wool grown by some of their neighbors are undoubtedly greatly disgruntled when they find their returns so much less than expected. Of one thing they may be sure, their wool this year has had to take its proper place in the warehouse, there being no place under the government scheme for secret bids, buying competition, or the other ways in which prices were unduly boosted for shabby clips. Most wool men here seem to think that the greatest good to be expected from this year's operations will be a readjustment of values, so that hereafter every clip will sell on its merits.

Whether there is to be any change in the methods of handling the next domestic clip, few wool men are rash enough to make any prediction. Among those best informed, there seems to be an expectation that there will be such minor changes in details as experience has proven to be necessary, but that there will be any material change in the main plan is not believed. Some readjustment of the distributing centers is considered certain, particularly in the handling of fleece wools. It is reported that some of the wool houses at the smaller distributing centers are thoroughly disgusted with their experiences this year, and will not ask for a renewal of the privilege next year. In other cases, there is reported to be a division of opinion, some desiring and others not to have the distributing center privilege renewed.

There has been considerable interest during the month over the question of government control of the fall mohair clip. At the conference held in Washington the mohair growers from the Southwest developed what was considered so unreasonable an attitude that the whole matter was dropped, and Mr. Penwell announced for the government that no further action would be taken at this time. At first the growers insisted that they could not profitably raise mohair at under 95 cents or \$1 per pound. According to Mr. Penwell, the Quartermaster Corps was willing to pay about double the average prices for a term of years, or about 62½ to 65 cents per pound, for the fall clip, and about 10 cents less for the spring clip. Mr. Penwell and his

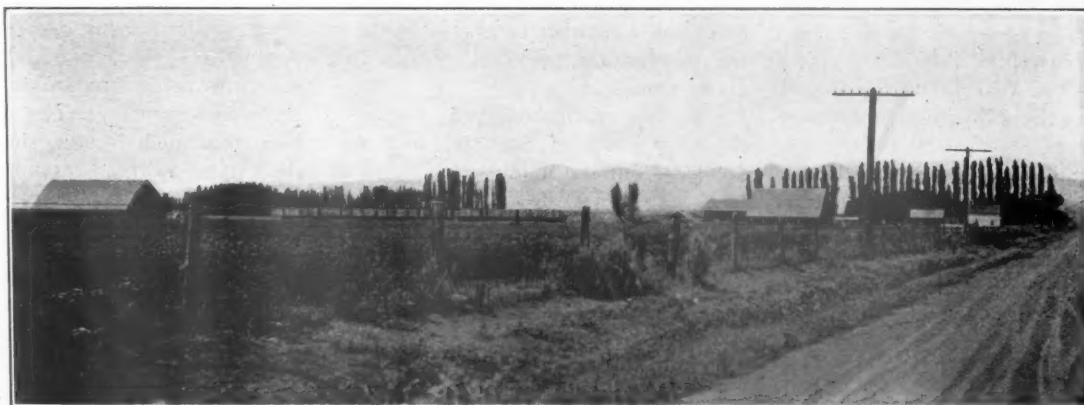
been in bankruptcy.

While the result of the conference was to create a feeling of depression in the local trade in mohair, the holders of old clip hair fearing that the government might commandeer their holdings at around 65 cents, the recent clearing up of a large part of the remaining stocks has eased off the tension to a considerable extent. Some high prices have been recently quoted for both mohair and mohair noils, in spite of Mr. Penwell's warning that "It is hoped advantage will not be taken of the situation, and that profiteering on the part of speculators will not force the government to take further action."

Arrivals of wool from the West have fallen off very materially, and

mentably short. Men with scarcely any experience in grading and handling wool are getting \$24 a week, and dealers cannot get half enough of them. The draft, also, is having a serious effect on the working organization, though the full effect of the new draft has not yet been felt. Wool passed through the Wool Distributor's office, for the last week for which the figures are available, showed allotments aggregating 7,250,000 pounds, one of the largest weeks on record.

Considerable attention has been attracted to the statement of the Acting Quartermaster General that no wool would be available for civilian manufacturers for some time to come. Supplies of quarter-blood and similar wools are noted to be deficient, and



The Butterfield Ranch at Weiser, Idaho

advisers seemed to have been greatly surprised at the attitude of the growers, and the conference spent two days in a fruitless endeavor to arrive at some working agreement.

It seemed to be evident that the growers were greatly disappointed at the outcome, but it was rather difficult to explain why they had set such high prices as the minimum, when it was brought out at the conference that large contracts had been previously made in Texas at around 60 cents a pound. Dealers who were present, said they had no figures at hand to controvert those given the conference by the spokesman for the growers, though convinced that there was something wrong with them, or that the grower would long ere this have

this has given the local houses a chance to catch up with the work of grading and valuing their wools. This work is being pushed as rapidly as possible, especially for quarter-bloods of all descriptions, for which a hurry call was recently issued. Manufacturers who have received some of the recently issued contracts for 20-ounce Melton suitings have come into the market asking for allotment of suitable wools, and the Valuation Committee and the Wool Distributor have been doing everything possible to forward the work. It is also reported that fine and fine medium wools have been allotted to a considerable extent.

Local work has been hampered by the influenza which has materially curtailed working forces, already la-

this explains to a great extent the eagerness shown to get further supplies from South America. Australian wools are coming forward steadily, though it is reported that there is more or less disappointment over the character of a considerable proportion of the arrivals. When left to themselves, importers were able to make their own selection, and only the best wools were brought in. A large part of the arrivals are said to be burry and carbonizing wools, and these are not readily available, owing to the difficulty of getting wool carbonized promptly. Latest advices from the Cape are to the effect that there is a prospect that the Imperial government will get the bulk of the new clip, certainly a much larger proportion than last year. At

a recent meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of South Africa it was unanimously voted that the Union government be requested to reopen negotiations with the Imperial government, in order that the latter might take over all the wool that was ready on a certain day.

All these things would redound to the advantage of the American wool grower, but for the fact that the government has a firm grip on the situation, and the market is no longer subject to the operation of the law of supply and demand. In spite of all the statements regarding there being enough wool for all needs, it is plain that unless it is in this country it can be of little value in outfitting the army.

WILL NOT FIX MOHAIR PRICE

Lewis Penwell, chief of the Wool Division of the War Industries Board, has sent out the following communication:

"On the 8th day of August, 1918, the Wool Division of the War Industries Board notified all parties interested that the government would require the fall clip of mohair and would later on call a meeting to fix the price, which meeting was subsequently fixed as September 4, 1918, at Washington, D. C.

"A meeting was held pursuant to this call, and the fact was developed by representations of growers and the representatives of growers present that the cost of producing mohair was in excess of anything the government could afford to pay considering the uses to which it could be put.

"The needs of the government are not such at present that it feels justified in taking any arbitrary action in fixing the price below the cost of production. The accredited representatives of the National Mohair Growers Association, the Texas Goat and Sheep Raiser Association, and the Arizona Goat Raisers Association have all stated in the meeting that if a price less than 85c per pound were fixed it would be less than the cost of production and would work a great hardship upon the industry.

"For the foregoing reasons, and because an agreement could not be reached, it has been decided that the price for the fall clip of domestic mohair will not now be fixed.

"Until further notice, the fall domestic clip of mohair is hereby released.

"It is hoped that advantage will not be taken of the situation and that profiteering on the part of speculators will not force the government to take further action."

A TRUE STORY, NAMES NOT CHANGED

Farmers in Scotland are more often known by their farm names than by their rightful cognomen, and Ferguson of Grobdale was one of the many so called, a number of people being of the opinion that Grobdale was his given name.

The farm of Grobdale was in one of the hilly parts of Scotland, and was divided from the neighboring farm of Laghead by a deep, mossy ditch, which during the summer months was covered over by green growths of water plants, forming a treacherous sink to any animal which should try to cross. Very often sheep, in an endeavor to drink or cross this lane, as it was called, mired in the slimy bottom and unless assisted by the shepherd to the firm ground again, quickly died.

It was always the first part of the daily round of the farm to go up this lane and assist any animal which had been unfortunate enough to mire therein. Grobdale had been his own shepherd for years, but age had brought on infirmities and he had been compelled to employ an assistant for a short time during the heat of summer when weakened by an attack of influenza. Telling his own story:

"A felt weel enuf, yae afternoon tae tak my checkie (staff) and gang for a bit dauner (walk) up the lane, jist tae sie, hoo my new man was daein. 'A had got aboot half-way when 'A say aheid o 'me a fine yowe deid in the ditch. 'A jist wondered to masel, 'Wad it be the guid luck to be a Lag-

head (his neighbor's) yowe, or the bad luck to be a Gorbdale yowe.' Sae 'A took my checkie and pood (pulled) the heid owve tae see the aft lug (off ear). 'Yin o my ain yowes! A wee but prother on. there was anither, again 'A wunnered (wondered) 'Wad it hae the guid luck to be a Laghead yowe or the bad luck to be a Grobdale yowe.' Man' it was yin o' my ain yowes, yin o' my faither's kind. 'A'm a God fearin man an' an Elder o 'the Kirk, but I jist said, Damm'.

HUGH SPROAT.

MONTANA SHORT OF CARS

Prompt and vigorous action is promised by R. H. Aishton, regional railroad director at Chicago, with respect to remedying the situation on double-deck stock cars, which threatens to work an irreparable injury to the sheep industry. The director has been informed, by the sheepmen and the state railroad commission that lambs off the range now awaiting shipment at many stations in various sections of the state are being held at great loss. Hundreds of cars had been ordered and the stock brought in for shipment, only for the owners to be advised that no cars were available, they having been transferred elsewhere for earlier livestock movements. There will also be heavy cattle shipments henceforth if cars are available. Mr. Aishton has replied that he will handle vigorously the car situation.—L. W.

COTTONSEED CAKE PRICE

The governmental authorities have finally fixed the prices to be paid the mills for cottonseed cake delivered on board the cars. The prices are based on the amount of protein the cake contains.

Thirty-six per cent protein is to be \$51; 41 per cent protein, \$56; 43 per cent protein, \$58. These prices are all f. o. b. mills. The price fixed last year was \$51.50 for 43 per cent cake, so the advance this year is \$6.50 per ton.

SEPTEMBER WEATHER ON WESTERN RANGES

J. Cecil Alter

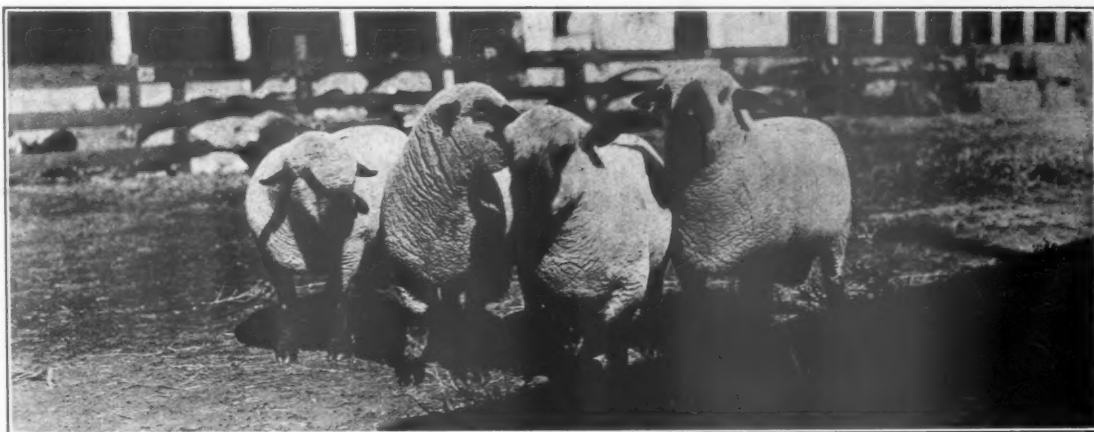
The principal sheep ranges of the West yielded considerable new grass during September under the favorable influence of copious and timely rains and warm weather, and the general prospects for the winter were appreciably improved, according to the various reports of the U. S. Weather Bureau. It is certain, however, that much of the fresh feed cannot cure for winter use, and the general range feed outlook is below the average on account of the dry weather during the summer.

Comparatively large quantities of ensilage have been stored in the agri-

Utah—Good rains at timely intervals, and temperatures above the average brought much new grass, greatly improving the winter feed prospects, though it is probable that much of the feed cannot mature and cure for winter use. Prospects are only fair in the southern and western counties; fair to good in Northwestern areas, and in the Uinta Basin. According to one authority there is less feed on the West desert than for twenty years. In extreme southeastern Utah feed prospects are very poor, and the stock thin coming from the forests. The third crop of hay was damaged by rain, and water shortage lessened the tonnage in places, hence while considerable ensilage has been saved, feed will be scarce.

excepting only in the southeastern counties, bringing an improved outlook for winter feed. Some higher meadows in the north and southeastern counties were frosted, but winter ranges farther south, especially in the southwestern counties, are in excellent condition at present. On account of the dry summer, rain and warmth are still needed to bring on the winter feed in the southeastern parts of the state.

Wyoming—Showers were copious and came frequently with moderately warm weather, frosts occurring only in the mountains. New grass had a good start, in fact there were some reports of stock shrinkage due to change of feed. The ranges and livestock were good generally, and roundups and heavy shipments of stock continued



A Group of Hampshires Sold at the Salt Lake Ram Sale By H. L. Finch

cultural regions, and the third crop, and in places the fourth crop of alfalfa were harvested, though there was a great deal of hay spoiled by rain. In spite of heavy movements of stock to markets, corral feed will not be plentiful as a rule.

Mountain snow and frosts gradually limited the grazing and urged the stock off the National Forests toward the fall and winter ranges, and the markets. Winter feed prospects on the open ranges while not uniform, are generally fair to good in parts of Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Arizona, and fair to poor in southern Utah, the Texas southwest, and the interior parts of the Pacific states.

Nevada—Heavy and well distributed rains in the western portion, and good showers especially later in the month in southern and eastern districts without frost, brought a decided improvement in the range though owing to the summer drought the prospects are still only fair in northern counties, where more rain and several weeks of warm weather are necessary yet this fall to make the new feed available for winter use. Conditions are fair to good in White Pine and adjacent counties, and better than average in southwestern districts. Heavy stock shipments continued. Some hay was spoiled at harvest time by rains.

Idaho—Good rains were general and well distributed through the month,

through the month. Much of the range was brown and cured by the middle of the month. Most farming sections report the cutting of the third crop of alfalfa, and some belated spring grain was going into stacks for hay; there were also considerable amounts of silage stored in agricultural regions, hence feed prospects seem good.

Montana—Northern and western portions received good rains frequently and there were no important frosts, thus a general range improvement was noted in these districts, ranges and pastures being good. Considerable new grass has started. Droughty conditions continued in large southeastern areas, which were only partly

relieved by a shower near the end of the month.

Colorado—Eastern counties had heavy rains at frequent intervals and conditions are reported much improved, and the winter outlook considered good as a rule. A great deal of feed went into the silos though there was a large hay spoilage during the heavy rains. There was much less rain west of the continental divide, and winter grazing ranges are not as promising as usual though the rains of the month brought forth much new grass. More than the usual amount of winter feeding is probable here.

In western Texas September was not an entirely good month, there being large areas where conditions remain poor; others are only fair to good, rains having been irregular, local and light. There is, however, evidence of a fair yield of feed stuff generally in the Panhandle. In the southwestern counties prospects are poor. In eastern New Mexico range conditions are good owing to good showers early in the month, and warm weather thereafter; elsewhere prospects are only fair owing to lack of rains when needed, excepting in very limited areas.

Arizona—Moderate showers fell during the early part of the month which gave grass a good start, and the following two weeks of hot, dry weather was favorable for curing the grass on the lower ranges. The general outlook is good, owing largely to the heavy rains of August. North of the Grand Canyon in the Arizona strip, winter range conditions are uneven, though as a rule a fair amount of feed seems assured.

In California the ranges received some much-needed rains during the last week of the month, and the outlook is better, with new grass coming rapidly. Stock were leaving the mountains in fair to good condition. Hay crops were pretty good though some hay was spoiled by rain. Eastern Oregon rain was deficient in September and there were a few light frosts, the winter outlook being only fair for range grass. Some new grass was starting and much ensilage was

saved over the state. In Washington high temperatures are given as the cause of some lower range deterioration, and the yield of hay was below the usual tonnage. Ranges and pastures were reported poor in general.

HAY IN IDAHO

The scarcity of hay through Oregon and Washington and even parts of this state, is going to make it exceptionally hard and expensive for some wool growers to winter their flocks. I note from the Wool Grower that hay at a great many places is selling from \$15 and up. There are a good many thousand tons of fine alfalfa hay around Jerome, Idaho, that can be bought at a considerably less price. The conditions here are ideal for early lambing, sufficient and suitable ground can be had free of charge for temporary or permanent lambing sheds, and open land to turn out on in the early spring. I write this in the belief that these opportunities would be taken advantage of if made known. It also offers an excellent opportunity for those wishing to ship lambs from the West and feed for several months in transit.

SAM W. HILLS.

TO ALL WOOL GROWERS AND APPROVED DEALERS

The wool section has had many inquiries as to whether the wool grower or approved dealer in distributing centers should be charged with necessity demurrage on wool shipped to distributing centers, and has ruled as follows:

In all cases where demurrage accrues at point of origin, it is to be borne by wool grower.

Demurrage assessed against wool at destination should also be charged against the wool and considered a part of the freight charges, unless it be shown that approved dealers in distributing centers had not exercised due diligence in unloading wool after cars had been set on unloading tracks by the railroad or steamship line at destination.

All approved dealers are earnestly requested to use the utmost care to the end that cars are unloaded without unnecessary delay, as all demurrage charges due to negligence of approved dealers will be charged against them.

LEWIS PENWELL,
Chief of Wool Section, War
Industries Board.

SODA SPRINGS' WOOL WAREHOUSE

A few years ago the wool growers around Soda Springs formed a corporation and erected at that point a very excellent wool warehouse. Previous to that time the wool was piled on the ground and often it was damaged by rains. A photo of this warehouse appears in this issue. It is 65 by 155 feet and has a capacity of seventy-five cars of wool. The cost of this warehouse was \$6,500, but it would cost twice that if built now. The warehouse is leased to private parties and a charge of 35 cents is made for storing a sack of wool for sixty days. This includes unloading the wool from the wagons and weighing and loading it into cars at shipping time.

During the off-season the warehouse is used for storing grain, hay and other merchandise. We know of many other places in the West where such a warehouse would prove of much value.

IS THERE A SCARCITY OF FINE WOOL SHEEP

The present demand for Rambouillet rams has led many sheepmen to express the opinion that there is a scarcity of straight fine-wool range ewes. Of over 200,000 ewe lambs wintered in Idaho last year practically all were crossbreds with a tendency toward the coarser types. What little inquiry exists for ewe lambs to winter this year is mostly for fine-wools, and the supply is decidedly limited. This seems to indicate that the pendulum is about to swing back towards the fine-wools for a few years at least.—E. R. M.

A SOUND IDAHO LETTER

Your letter of inquiry regarding opinion of the advisability of fixing wool prices for the ensuing year to hand sometime ago. I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe the government should follow England's example—I am informed that the English government has taken all wools for the period of the war and one year after. I think we are entitled to the same consideration.

There seems to be a decidedly unhealthy tone to the sheep market in southern Idaho at the present time.

The high cost of feed for the coming winter is another serious matter. Fortunately much of our sheep range has been pretty thoroughly soaked during the past month. The rains coming about weekly, the green feed has started in fine shape, and many bands that had started for pasture are returning to the range. However, hay is being held very high, from \$15 to \$17 per ton, and cottonseed and corn are almost prohibitive. With the favorable outlook for range pasture there will be considerable of the latter two fed, as we have had years when we wintered without hay and we may

has advanced entirely out of reason, in fact in many cases, regular holdups have been put over. It seems that such places and persons should be taught a lesson, and it is quite within the power of wool growers to do so. We, as individuals using the different shipping points, anticipate a possibility of some action along the lines of reprisal, a popular expression of today regarding an extremely unpleasant subject. When our large Idaho lamb crop loomed up last spring, our association put the matter of providing cars up to Oregon Short Line officials. We cannot understand their failure in



Lincoln Ram Sold at Salt Lake Sale by S. W. McClure to W. H. Gottche, Rock Springs, Wyo.

The range situation has been further complicated by the listing of much of our grazing lands under the 640-acre homestead law. We all have our opinions regarding its viciousness, and I expect to see our opinions vindicated within the next few years.

The labor question has never been more unsatisfactory. I have expressed my opinion regarding the classification sheep labor has been given, and I still hold the same view. Your editorial in the last Wool Grower regarding the failure of draft boards to understand that experience is necessary to a range sheep business meets with my hearty approval.

do so again. A carload of corn or cottonseed somewhere near the winter range is good insurance, and even at present prices is preferable to loading up with high-priced hay.

The car situation has been extremely bad, many growers having been forced to take their lambs to pasture in an endeavor to replace the fat lost by holding around shipping points; and all have sustained serious losses by shrinkage of their stock. Waits of over thirty days for cars have been experienced, and only growers who have been caught can appreciate what that means.

Pasture adjacent to shipping points

this respect, and are inclined to place the blame elsewhere. We hear many reasons for this shortage of shipping facilities, but the most likely one given is the disinclination of the government officials in charge to move supply cars anywhere. As sheep cars are double-decked and consequently not suitable for loading without removing the temporary deck, we felt the stringency first.

Livestock does not receive the consideration it deserves. The annual loss in weight due to the distance we have to ship would astonish a people who are always complaining of the high cost of meat. A move on the part of

the government to establish packing centers nearer the point of production would seem to be an economic move in the right direction. Regarding the feasibility of such action, there would be considerable question, however.

We are in the middle of an extremely hard fought political battle, as wool growers we have kept aloof from the fight, being more interested in keeping our business on a producing basis, than in the question of politics. But we have never received any consideration regarding our wishes and needs from our present representatives in Congress. There might as well be no livestock industry so far as they are concerned. We are going to need some assistance if our business is going to survive the after-war period, and the state of Idaho is going to be the loser unless we do get such consideration. The failure to realize the necessity of the livestock industry is unfortunate, not necessarily to the livestock owners themselves, but to the producers who are largely dependent on us for a market. Five-dollar hay is not a possibility but a probability in the near future. Liquidation is only postponed by the car shortage. Many outfits are disposing of 50 per cent of their breeding stock and their intention to clean up entirely another year is no camouflage. I have great admiration for great constitutional lawyers and debaters, but if their talents run contrary to my interests my vote will go against them.

HUGH SPROAT, Idaho.

FROM EASTERN WASHINGTON

Reached home with the sheep I purchased at the Salt Lake Ram Sale. They are satisfactory to me. I exhibited at the county fair here and took several prizes with them.

We have another dry fall here. Had some rain in August but not enough since to keep things growing on winter ranges. Sheep are now coming from the mountains to winter quarters. Some are taking their sheep to alfalfa pastures and stubble. Both these feeds are hard to obtain. The sum-

mer range has been a trifle shorter this year, causing earlier lamb sales to insure sufficient feed for ewes the balance of the season.

Lambs have moved pretty freely, the car shortage causing the only delay. Lambs have weighed two to seven pounds lighter per head. Fine-wool lambs have been marketed more freely this year, no doubt on account of the herder shortage. There is a feeling here that experienced sheep herders should be exempted more than has been done, for there are many young men gone from here that are sorely missed.

LEON JAUSSAUD, Washington.

RETURN WOOL MONEY

The wool regulations concerning the domestic clip for 1918 provided that the wool in the Western states, referred to as the "territories" could not be sold at all, except in amounts less than one thousand pounds, but must be consigned to approved distributing centers, in which case there would be no expense on the part of the growers, except freight to Atlantic seaboard, the government paying the commission of the dealers for handling the wool.

In the Middle West, East and Southeast, referred to as the "fleece wool sections," where the clips are small, the growers were urged to pool their wools and consign to distributing centers, in which event the growers would receive the full government price. The wool growers in the fleece wool sections, however, were given the privilege of selling their wool if they so desired, the regulations providing that the local dealer or buying agent should buy it at a price which would only enable him to make 1½ cents per pound, which, of course, would come out of the grower. The regulations further provided that all dealers should be approved by the wool section of the War Industries Board, and if at the end of the season an examination of their books should disclose the fact that the country dealers had made in excess of 1½ cents per pound gross profit on the whole season's business,

or the dealer in approved distributing center had made in excess of 5 per cent gross profit exclusive of interest on the whole season's business, then such excess would be disposed of as the government should decide.

The plan has worked out with apparent satisfaction in the territories, as there have been no complaints whatever coming into this office. On the contrary, in the fleece wool sections wool dealers have in many cases paid too low a price, with the result that there will be substantial amounts to be taken over from them by the government.

It is the purpose of the wool division of the War Industries Board to check up the dealers generally, and where possible distribute their excess profits back to the growers in as fair and equitable a manner as possible. It is possible in some cases the identity of the grower of the wool may be lost, but a very earnest effort will be made to do justice to all, and an endeavor will be made to so modify the regulations as to prevent such a situation arising in the future.

LEWIS PENWELL,

Wool Division, War Industries Board.

SHEEPMEN NOT BUYING HAY

Last winter there were over 300,000 range sheep fed on the Minidoka (Idaho) project, and nearly all the hay for carrying them was contracted in August and September. This year the situation is entirely different, only a very few sheepmen having bought their supply as yet. These few sales have been made at \$15 a ton, which seems to be the general asking price. The ranchers are receiving at present \$19, f. o. b., for No. 1 hay, and this price will probably hold if cars are available. Some sales have recently been made at points ten or twelve miles distant from the railroad at around \$12 a ton. There will be a half million fewer sheep wintered in southern Idaho than was the case last year. This should make the situation better for the owners that do decide to feed. —E. R. M.

F. S. KING Bros. Co.

Laramie, Wyoming



THICKSET, JR.

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Everything Contracted For This Season

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of March dropped Ram-
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Cotswolds and Lincolns
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They are all serviceable
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will make a lot of money
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Pocatello, Idaho

When the War Shall Cease

And Normal Conditions again prevail, market values will adjust themselves as the law of supply and demand dictates. The Wool Grower, however, may feel assured of a continued broad demand for his products, since the curtailed range practically prevents an abnormal overproduction.

The Unusual Demand for meat and wool at the present time makes it, not only a Patriotic Duty for sheepmen to increase their production to its fullest capacity, but is likewise a sound business investment.

The Satisfactory Outlook may well be increased by the knowledge that whatever the market,—full values may be secured through the intelligent co-operation of a Reliable Marketing Agency, whose Ability is Widely Known and Recognized by the Western Sheepmen.

Their Sales Record not only show highest sales on Fed and Range lambs for the Season, but, what is more important, their daily Sales Record, shows a consistency in securing highest market values that will bear your closest scrutiny.

Your Welfare Is Theirs, for upon their ability to serve you Honestly and Efficiently depend their continued success. How well they have served others and Can Serve You, if unknown, can best be told by many of your neighboring sheepmen, who consign their shipments direct to

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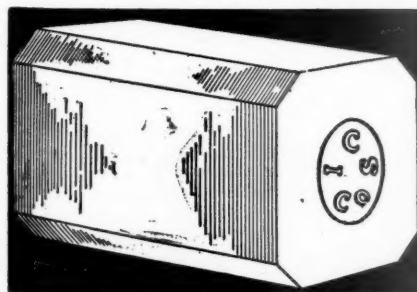


Table Salt, Dairy Salt, Hide Salt, No. 1 Salt, Pickle Salt, Mined Rock Salt, No. 2 Sheep Salt and especially the famous sulphurized rock salt of which we were the originators.

We never lose a customer because we give quality and accord honorable treatment. We are in business to stay.

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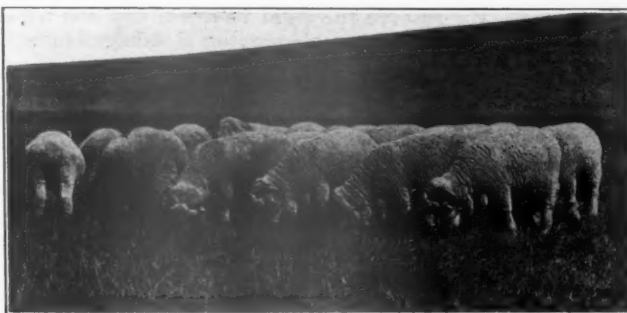
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Pilot Rock, Oregon

Rambouillets Crossbreds



The Type of Rams We Are Breeding.

At the Salt Lake Ram Sale in 1918 we sold 148 head of strictly range-raised, unfitted rams at \$90.00 per head—which is the highest price ever paid at auction for strictly range-raised Rambouillets.

We are breeding big, heavy-wooled Rambouillet rams that give satisfaction wherever used. We still have several hundred to select from.

We also are offering 500 head of Crossbred Lincoln-Rambouillet yearling rams—from purebred parents on both sides.

No Additional Rambouillet Breeders can enter this year as we are reducing the Rambouillet entries.

FOURTH ANNUAL RAM SALE

To Be Held Under the Direction of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 26, 27, 28, 29, 1919

CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. The owners of all sheep entered for this sale will be required to deposit on or before April first with the Secretary the sum of \$1.00 per head as a guarantee that the sheep entered will actually be sent to the sale. This guarantee will be refunded on the arrival of the sheep on the sale grounds.
2. We reserve the right to reject any and all entries, and where sheep of poor quality are sent to the sale, or if any dishonorable practice is indulged in, we shall not accept entries from such consignor thereafter.
3. The number of rams of any one breed that may be entered by any one breeder is limited to 150 head unless certain classes fail to fill then we reserve the right to accept additional entries.
4. Stud rams will be sold in lots of 1 to 10. Stud ewes will be sold in lots of 10, 15 and 25 head. Range rams will be sold in lots of 25 head only. All stud rams offered that are two years old or over must be sold as guaranteed breeders. All stud sheep must be registered.
5. In the sale of registered stud rams no breeder will be allowed to enter more than 14 head of Rambouillets to be sold singly, and 10 more to be sold in lots of 5 or 10 as we may dictate. Not more than 10 head of stud rams of any other breed to be sold singly, and no other lots of less than 25 head. No ewes will be sold in lots of less than 10 head.
6. Sheep once placed on the sale grounds, and sold while on the grounds, will be charged 4 per cent commission, if sold at private sale, before passing through the ring, 10 per cent commission.
7. All sheep entered in this sale must be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and no lame sheep, regardless of cause, may be entered.
8. Entries will be accepted only from breeders and importers of accredited flocks and in the case of home-bred sheep at least 90 per cent of the sheep entered must have been bred by the consignor.
9. All consignors must furnish to the Secretary on or before August 1 the registry ear tag number, as well as the age of all rams to be sold singly.
10. The National Wool Growers' Association will use every effort to conduct this sale in an honorable manner and will endeavor to protect both the buyer and the seller in every reasonable right, but under no circumstances does the National Wool Growers' Association assume any liability whatever.
11. Right to declare the sale off or to change the date is reserved.

ENTRY BLANK

Range Rams Breed Age

Number

Registered Stud Rams Breed Age

Number

Registered Stud Ewes Breed Age

Number

I agree to the above conditions:

Signed.

Date P. O. State

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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EDITOR - - - S. W. McCURE
Salt Lake City, Utah

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

F. A. ELLENWOOD - - - Red Bluff, California
ROSCOE WOOD - - - Douglas, Wyoming
J. E. POOLE - - - Chicago, Illinois

PRESENTING YOUR CASE

About the middle of September Mr. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers Association, went to Washington and other Eastern points to take up matters of importance to wool growers. Among the subjects that he presented to the different authorities were the car shortage, fixing the price of shearing, fixing the price of next year's wool, the exemption of certain sheep labor from the draft, and the securing of additional financial credits for sheeppmen. It was also his intention to discuss with the Food Administration the possibility of securing a larger consumption of lamb. As we go to press, Mr. Hagenbarth has not returned, but in this issue we publish two reports from him.

THE CAR SITUATION

Our president, Mr. Hagenbarth, advises us from Boston that during the past two weeks he has been busy on the car and wool situation. He reports that the trouble with cars resulting in shortage at different localities was largely the result of lack of co-ordination between regional directors, and he found in Chicago that orders had been given, presumably from the Railway Administration headquarters in Washington, that U. P. cars should not go east of the Missouri River. Mr. Holden, regional director for the Western roads, acted accord-

ingly, with the result that sheep and lambs were unloaded in great quantities at all river feeding and unloading points beginning as far West as Grand Island. In the meantime Mr. Ashton, regional director, between the river and Chicago, was unable to secure sufficient cars to take on to their destination stuff brought in and unloaded by the Union Pacific. This resulted in congestion in the river markets, as high as 65,000 being marketed in Omaha in one day. The market naturally broke from \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred under this heavy load and set the pace at lower values for all other markets, thus resulting in serious losses to shippers, not only in cash values on market quotations, but in shrinkages as well.

Mr. Hagenbarth proceeded to Washington and took up the matter of co-ordination between all railroads for the purpose of getting stockcars out to the West. He found that stockcars were scattered all over the country and were used for many purposes other than the hauling of livestock. Orders were given by the Railway Administration to the effect that all stockcars, not absolutely essential for movement of livestock in home territories, should be immediately routed West, and that the movement of livestock until the 15th of November should be given preference over other classes of freight.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Our president advises us from Boston that he has gone thoroughly into the wool situation, both from the Washington and Boston end, and he reports the following:

Many growers who have complained of delays in final appraisals and settlements on their wools will have great satisfaction in knowing that everything that is possible to be done is being done by Mr. Nichols and his assistants toward appraising and allotting and settling for wools as fast as it is possible to handle the enormous volume of business on hand. Up to the present time with approximately

\$173,000,000 worth of wool on hand, \$43,000,000 has been settled for. This is approximately 25 per cent.

Many wools have but just arrived in Boston and a few are still arriving, and it is manifestly impossible to grade and allot all of these wools at one time. The work must be spread over a period of months. In the meantime the grower should remember that he is being allowed interest on the value of his wool from the date it reaches the distributing center until final payment is made to him by the government, and that everything possible is being done to hurry the final settlements along. The new year will have been well advanced before the last settlements are made in some instances.

Considerable complaint has been made by the growers from different sections, especially in Wyoming and Idaho, to the effect that they were disappointed in the net result obtained from their wools. They have had in mind the high values realized by some growers in southern Utah, parts of New Mexico and Arizona, and naturally expected higher returns for the better grown and hay wintered wools of the North. However, the reverse has been true. As a matter of fact Northern grown wools are today bringing less money than some Southern wools which were appraised and valued earlier in the season for reasons given below.

After a very careful and thorough investigation of the whole subject while in Boston, President Hagenbarth reports that the growers should have the utmost confidence in not only the ability, but the integrity as well, of Mr. C. J. Nichols, the Government Wool Administrator, who is in charge of the appraisal of all wools. He had several conferences with Mr. Nichols and went into the situation from every possible angle. Those growers who had their wools appraised early in the season were indeed fortunate, as it seems that not only shrinkages, but classifications, favored the growers at that time. Mr. Nichols' department has become well organized and all appraisals are now made in a leisurely,

careful, systematic and perfectly fair manner, and it is Mr. Hagenbarth's judgment that fully 99 per cent of all appraisals are as near perfect as they can be humanly made. He reports that although seriously disappointed in results as to his own clip, yet he feels that under the bargain made with the government based on values of July 30, 1917, as applied to the actual shrinkage of his wool as determined by experts, that he has no cause for complaint.

Three men independently make appraisals of all wools. The wools are first classed as either "inferior," "average" or "choice," and then marked for shrinkage and a value set accordingly, which is based on the shrinkage and clean value of the class. If there are any serious disagreements between the three appraisers new appraisers are called in. After values are finally determined, any dealer as representing his grower may ask for a reappraisal by an entirely new board, or the grower has the privilege of having sample lots taken from his clip and having the same actually tested for shrinkage by scouring. With all this work the Administrator is in constant touch.

The president advises that he had suspected that through the influence of manufacturers the Washington authorities had been led to believe that wools were being appraised on too high a level and that orders had gone out from Washington to Mr. Nichols and his Committees of Appraisers to increase shrinkages and lower values. He now feels that after a thorough investigation of the entire subject no such action was ever taken. Certain manufacturers have made complaints to Washington and there is no doubt but that in some instances wools had perhaps been appraised too high, but it may be taken as a fact that no such action of any manufacturer, or set of manufacturers, has resulted in the lessening or lowering of the values of the American wool clip, as these clips are today all being valued strictly according to their merits.

Growers must remember that as a rule all territorial wools are shrinking

from two to four per cent more for 1918 than they did in 1917. Owing to the high clean value of wools on today's market a small increase or decrease in shrinkage makes a big difference in the grease price per pound value of wool, and before coming to hasty conclusions all growers must thoroughly advise themselves as to not only the grades of their clips, but the shrinkages as well.

The manufacturers have recently contended that they should be represented on the Appraisal Boards. This Mr. Hagenbarth states he has strenuously opposed and shall continue to oppose, as there is no reason why manufacturers, who are parties in interest in the purchase of the wool, should be represented on the Appraisal Boards any more than there is reason that the wool growers themselves, who are the owners of the wool, should sit on the Appraisal Board and help fix the value of their own product.

The president feels that the present system of appraising is not only efficient, but that in his judgment it is trustworthy, and that if any injustice should be done to any grower that it will have been done inadvertently. He feels that the growers are peculiarly fortunate in having a man of Mr. Nichols' caliber and character at the head of the appraising of American wools, and that so long as he remains in that position there need be no fear of any wrong or injustice being perpetrated.

THE WOOL TRADE

By reading Boston papers one is led to believe that dealers are complaining greatly about the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent commission allowed for handling this year's wool. Regardless of whether this is enough commission, the dealers must not forget that last year was one of great profit to them, and if they receive a little less this year than they consider necessary, they need but carry forward a little of last year's profits to put them on easy street. If the season's labors should prove to be unremunerative we have not the slightest doubt that the Government will be willing to readjust the commission so

that next year's business can be handled at a fair profit. The growers at least would urge that this course be pursued.

We hope, however, that the principle of selling wool on a straight commission will be firmly established before the close of the war. There is little doubt that the Government will fix the price of the 1919 clip, and we hope to see the price fixed not only for next year's wool, but for the balance of the war and for one year thereafter. This has been done in the case of wheat and should be done with wool. If this can be brought about, there will be at least two years more of fixed prices, during which time all our wool will have to be handled on commission. We think three years of straight commission business will break up the old speculative organizations and mean an entirely new system of handling wool. During that time the growers will have learned the evils of speculating in wool and will not again be willing to contract. Likewise many wool commission firms will have revamped their organizations and gone on a commission basis.

We are firmly convinced and always have been that the best interest of the grower is met by selling his wool through straight commission brokers, and by straight commission brokers we mean firms that do not speculate in wool, do not own a pound of wool, but simply act as selling agents for the wool grower. The objections to consignments in past years have been that the men to whom the wool was consigned were also buying and selling wool on their own account and were naturally more interested in their own wool than in the consigned wool. Under the old system, consignments were only solicited in years when a declining market was anticipated and the wool was often prematurely sold to protect the advance paid thereon. As the dealer was not in the consignment business permanently, it was not to his interest to build up an organization to do business in that way, hence dissatisfaction followed consigned wool. That, however, would all be remedied

if we had a few strong firms doing a straight commission business, and a large majority of the growers could be induced to patronize them one year with another. Fixed prices may bring this about.

WYOMING IN GENERAL

Roscoe Wood

Weather conditions in Wyoming continue favorable. The last day of September provided a soaking rain pretty well over the central and eastern part of the state from north to south, and contrary to usual custom it has cleared without frost or freezing, and indications bid fair to an ideal Indian summer. All reports are that grass is in good shape and plenty. Practically all sheepmen are providing cotton cake against the day of snow and cold, and many have already freighted it out to their range. Old sheep are in fine condition and lambs seem well grown but are not weighing as heavy as some years.

Shipping season in Wyoming is well under way, as receipts at Omaha and Chicago furnish too ample evidence. Prices have not been maintained as well as growers expected. Fat stuff especially is selling comparatively cheaper than either cattle or hogs, and the low price for this is not giving encouragement to feeders. The decline in prices of feeders also demonstrates that the corn crop is seriously curtailed in many sections. The heavy runs at Denver and Omaha have attracted feeder buyers, and reports are that Colorado and western Nebraska feedlots are filling from these markets at prices more satisfactory to the buyer than he could obtain supplies direct from the range. Result is no buyers are appearing at range shipping points, and practically all stuff is going to the market as fast as cars can be moved.

From central Wyoming the movement will be heavy during most of this month as fast as cars can be had to ship. The first of the month saw orders for cars full until Nov. 15. And it is whispered that car shortage, and with it lack of power to move cars, has increased the congestion at the

markets and thus the cost of handling there, which has proven a potent factor in forcing price declines on feeders.

In some irrigated sections where there is considerable alfalfa hay old ewes that are a risky asset on the range are being transferred to pasture and hay, with a sizable amount of hay in unmarketable condition, these old ewes furnish a method which promises profit in turning hay and roughness into money. Incidentally this is teaching more new men of another method of handling sheep, of growing more wool and mutton in this Western country where nature intended livestock to be produced for the entire nation.

Breeding ewes have not seemed very active, and still we have heard of several bands changing hands at \$16 for average yearling ewes, and the same price for good-mouthed ewes of extra quality. There appears demand for all that are offered. Bucks are in keen demand, especially for Rambouillets, and the supply appears very short. Reports are that the late buyers are paying much more than those who bought early, and are necessarily compelled to take an inferior quality of rams.

Reports of wool valuations seem slow and uneven in making their appearance. In some cases they appear

to have been made with reasonable dispatch and proved acceptable, while others have been manifestly too low, and many have heard nothing since they shipped. One clip reported shows a valuation of eight cents less on the 1918 clip than that of the 1917 clip, from the same sheep under the same conditions, with the appraisal of the latter clip made not over two months previous, but by different boards. Such variations do not appeal to the grower, especially when the higher valuation was less than the wool was worth before July 30, 1917. In few cases to date have we learned of net prices as high as prevailed at shearing time in 1917. Perhaps when all reports are in the average result will be satisfactory to the grower; it is to be hoped that such will be the case. He needs all he can get to meet the increased costs of labor, of feed, and of everything that goes into producing wool, and he is entitled to a square deal in the appraisal of his product.

POSITION WANTED

Wanted, a position on a Western ranch, have had eight years' experience on the range, accustomed to irrigation. Am over draft age. Have two boys, 12 and 14 years old. Can give best of reference.

Address Box 188
Wayne, Michigan.

FOR SHEEP DIPPING AT A PROFIT Use Kreso Dip No. 1

NON-POISONOUS—NOT INJURIOUS. Instead of injuring the fleece, as is often the case with lime and sulphur, it has a beneficial effect—cleansing and stimulating. KRESO DIP insures a BETTER and MORE PROFITABLE CROP OF WOOL, as well as improving the health of your sheep. USE KRESO DIP FOR POULTRY, HOGS AND CATTLE
—Write us for free booklet and prices.

SCHRAMM-JOHNSON DRUGS

5 Busy Stores

Salt Lake City

PLENTY OF SHEARING MACHINES

I have your letter of September 23 regarding the necessity of having the necessary amount of steel furnished the manufacturers of sheep shearing machinery, cutters and combs.

The American Shearer Manufacturing Company, through their selling agents, Wiebusch and Hilger, New York City, wrote us concerning the steel on September 13 and we immediately investigated the same and we are glad to advise you that the priorities committee has issued an order classifying sheep shearing machinery as "hand tools" which automatically take the rating A-6 for the procuring of the necessary materials for their manufacture.

The manufacturers of sheep shearing machinery will now be permitted to procure necessary steel and other materials that go into the manufacture of the machines by making affidavit to the manufacturers of steel, etc., that the materials necessary have been

given the automatic A-6 rating.

We believe the manufacturers of sheep shearing machinery will have no trouble and that there will be sufficient machines manufactured to take care of next year's shearing operations.

LEWIS PENWELL,

Chief of Wool Section, War Industries Board.

CONDITIONS IN MONTANA

"Above the high line in Montana sheepmen have a bad season," said F. D. Miracle of Helena. "They have had no crop and no grass. North of the Missouri river it has been a case of ship the stuff out to save it from dying on the range. The mountain country is in good shape and eastern Montana along the Northern Pacific has fared well, but the Great Northern country has been hit hard. Under the circumstances it has been necessary to ship a lot of breeding stuff, the dry country having been depopulated in an ovine sense. Some of the stuff has gone to market, part of it being transferred to

more favored regions.

"Wintering a band of sheep anywhere in Montana is going to cost money. Hay is scarce at \$20@25 per ton and the sheepman must make provision for a hard winter, whether it happens or not. The hay shortage exists everywhere and that commodity now has a value that makes transportation long distances possible.

"Wool growers appear satisfied about wool values. Here and there one meets someone with a kick and prepared to demonstrate that he is justified, but the majority feel that they have had a square deal, complaint being more about delay in getting account sales than in prices realized.

"Montana will winter fewer ewes than last year, but the industry is in fairly healthy condition. Dry farming has received a body blow and it is my private opinion that much of the grass they have been endeavoring to conquer will sooner or later revert to the livestock grower."

Get us a new subscriber.

RAMS

EWES

FEEDERS

THOSE DESIRING TO BUY

Hampshire Rams any age, Registered or
Pure Bred Unregistered

Hampshire Ewes

Rambouillet Rams

Grade Feeder Ewes

Hampshire March Ram Lambs

Yearling and two-year-old Steers

Will find it to their advantage to address

WOOD LIVE STOCK CO.

F. J. Hagenbarth, Pres,

SPENCER, IDAHO

H. C. Wood, Mgr.

FIXING PRICE FOR 1919 WOOL CLIP

The following resolution was passed by the National Agricultural Advisory Committee at its recent meeting:

WHEREAS market reports and general conditions indicate a tendency to decrease in American flocks; and

WHEREAS there is a striking loss in the number of sheep in the world, as shown by a decrease of 18 per cent in Australia, 32 per cent in Brazil, and 29 per cent in the United Kingdom; and

WHEREAS wool is a non-perishable article, requiring more than one year's preparation in which to effect an increase;

THEREFORE, as a stimulant to insure the nation against a future shortage of wool, as well as to provide for war demands, we recommend that the War Industries Board shall fix the price of wool during the period of the war and for one year thereafter; and

Inasmuch as the present method of price-fixing through purchase and allocation of the American clip by the U. S. government, except as to some administrative details, has proven practical and has given general satisfaction, we further recommend that at the earliest practicable date the War Industries Board shall cause a hearing to be held, or other investigation to be made, for the purpose of determining a fair price for the 1919 clip, and for such longer period as seems wise and necessary.

NEW SHEEP BREEDERS

I enclose herewith the business card of Howard Nye and myself, engaged in the sheep business. You may be interested to know that we have just received the following importation from New Zealand: 28 stud ewes, 15 yearlings and 13 lambs. Three of our sheep died enroute. Our importation also included one Romney from William Perry and one Corriedale. We have been using Romneys for the past two years and our experience has been most satisfactory with them.

E. F. BENSON, Washington.

THE HEAVIEST BUYER

At the Salt Lake Ram Sale, B. D. Phillips of Phillips, Montana, was the heaviest purchaser of sheep. His total purchases amounted to \$28,545.00. He bought several of the good Rambouillet stud rams as well as a large number of registered Rambouillet ewes. He also purchased several Cotswold stud rams and one pen of ewes. These sheep have been shipped to north central Montana and will form the nucleus of one of the best stud flocks in the West.

The Ram Sale is over—next comes the National Wool Growers Convention.

EWES FOR SALE.

I have for sale and will sell in one lot or in carloads the following:

2000 choice young ewes
250 aged ewes
450 yearling muttons

W. R. McKNIGHT, Roswell, N. Mexico.

Breeding Ewes For Sale

5,000 Rambouillet grade ewes, two to five years old, shear nine pounds, weight 100 pounds. 5,000 yearling ewes, Merino and Cotswold grades, average weight 90 pounds, shear nine pounds. Will trade for lambs or sell in lots to suit. Also 4,500 feeding ewes, 250 yearling Cotswold bucks. Write for what you want. Address
C. W. BARNEY, Casper, Wyo.
Sheep Dealer

EWES FOR SALE

I have for sale 900 good 6-year-old Rambouillet ewes, age guaranteed, at \$12.50 per head.
Also 150 Rambouillet ram lambs at \$25.00 per head.

IVAN E. KILGORE,
Lorella, Oregon.

FOR SALE!

20,000 head of sheep—ewe lambs, yearling ewes, wether lambs, old ewes, young ewes—all kinds from \$10.00 up, in lots to suit.

800 stock cattle.

45,000-acre stock ranch, best anywhere, \$6.00 an acre.

Write—

COFFIN BROS.

North Yakima, Washington

800 YEARLING and Two-Year-Old RAMS

SHROPSHIRE RAMS OF
UNEXCELLED QUALITY

Prices Reasonable. Satisfaction
guaranteed

PINE RIDGE FARM
Salem, Iowa

ROMNEY RAMS

EIGHT LAMBS

Purebred

Registered

All Trace to Imported Stock
Shipped from flock at Fox, Ill.

MARK HAVENHILL

Lexington

703 Rose Street

Kentucky

REGISTERED LINCOLNS

New Zealand Blood

I offer one choice yearling ram. An extra good one at \$200.

S. W. McClure
BLISS, IDAHO

Lincolns Cotswolds RAMS

We offer for this season
Yearling Lincoln and
Cotswold Rams both
flockheaders and range
Rams. Also a few cars
of Ram Lambs.

Also 50 Imported Lin-
coln Ewes. These are
high class sheep.

R. S. ROBSON & SON
Denfield, Ontario, Canada

FROM EASTERN MONTANA

We are getting a regular old north-westerly steady rain, the kind that soaks up the ground and insures next spring's feed and also helps winter wheat. The last season has been the dryest in three years and range grass has been badly killed by the last two years' drouth. Range sheep are in splendid condition. Sheep are high—all kinds,—and hay is high also. Several sheepmen are going to depend on oil cake and range for dry bands the coming winter. Coyotes are some bother also.

LINN L. GIVLER, Montana.

IN COLORADO

Sheep and lambs are in good condition in southern Colorado and extreme northern New Mexico. Good rains

and plenty of feed. Sheep will come off summer range in better than average condition. No lambs contracted so far, buyers and sellers unable to get together. Looks as if they will sell at market on October delivery. Sheep labor is very scarce, high and unsatisfactory. Some complaint is being made on account of the slowness of the government in paying for the wool crop. Do not believe that any of the growers have received their money as yet. The banks are heavily loaded and prospects are that the shortage of money will seriously affect the Fourth Liberty Loan in this district. Prospects for winter range are as good as the average. Homesteaders have caused some trouble, but most of them have flown.

JOEL GRANTHAM, Colorado.

SHEARING PRICES

The Sheep Shearers' Union of America, with headquarters at Butte, in recent annual convention adopted a scale as follows: When fine staple territory wools are quoted on the Boston market at any price up to 35 cents a pound, our members are to receive 12½ cents a head, and board, and when the above wools are selling at prices between 35 and 50 cents, 15 cents and board shall be the prevailing rate. When such wools range from 50 to 70 cents, the rate shall be 20 cents a head and board.—L. W.

SHEEP LOADINGS FOR SEPTEMBER

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Markets, these Western states each loaded the following number of cars of sheep during September:

Idaho, 3,662; Utah, 1,771; Nevada, 883; Montana, 1,778; Wyoming, 3,092; Washington, 685; Oregon, 1,364; New Mexico, 136; Colorado, 3,425; Arizona, 458.

The total number of cars of sheep loaded in the United States in September was 31,019 as against 20,294 last September.

Lincoln Rams For Sale!

I have 16 yearling rams and 75 February lambs for sale. All purebred Lincolns.

DAVID W. KASSENS,
Wendell, Idaho

LINCOLNS

C. Nicholson of Horkstow
Lincolnshire, England

Has a large selection of rams and ewes for sale from his world famous flock of "All Dudding Blood." By winning the champion and "All" the first prizes in the yearling and two shear ram classes at the Royal Show of England, 1915, all previous records were broken. This flock was founded by purchasing a very large selection of the late Mr. Henry Dudding's best flock ewes and five of his best stud rams, all of which had sired Royal first prize winners, and afterwards for five consecutive years the three highest priced Lincoln rams to be sold by auction in England all came into this flock to be used as sires.

Coates Shorthorns and Lincoln Red Shorthorns also for sale.



FAMOUS STUD RAM

Winner of First and Champion at the Royal Show of England, a most successful sire in this flock, and afterwards sold by auction for \$3,500.

KANSAS CITY LAMB MARKET

Receipts of sheep at Kansas City in September totaled 274,418 head, as compared with 159,878 head in September last year, an increase of 72 per cent. September this year ranked with the big Septembers here, though not quite the greatest. Utah and Western Colorado furnished the bulk of the supply, with some large shipments from Arizona, most of these bought on contract, a fair number from Texas and some from New Mexico, with rather a small number from native territory. Several shipments of range goats were included, with daily consignments of "come back" goats, taken out for browsing purposes last spring.

Fat lambs held up well the first three weeks of the month, but a deluge of lambs at the leading markets the last week of the month broke prices badly. Temporary declines were suffered from time to time during the month, but always there was a prompt recovery, good fat Western lambs averaging around \$17 most of the month, with a top of \$17.50, but buyers got the upper hand the last week of the month, and best fat lambs sold around \$16.25 Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, bulk of the lambs within 50 to 75 cents of the top price. Fat sheep declined regularly all through the month from week to week, and finally closed with best yearlings worth \$12, wethers \$10.75, ewes \$9.50, two dollars or more per cwt. below the first part of September. Fat goats sold at \$6.50 to \$7, not much change in values.

Feeding lambs sold around \$16.25 most of the time through September, but as the proportion of feeding lambs in consignments of Westerns increased toward the last of the month prices weakened materially the last week of the month, in common with lower prices at other markets, closing prices for feeding lambs around \$14. The big Kansas and Missouri buyers have not yet made their purchases, holding out for feeding lambs around \$12. Feeding ewes have held close to steady, and sell at \$6.50 to \$8.50. Breeders are lower, Westerns at \$11.50 to \$15,

Cotswold and Hampshire Stud Rams For Sale

I have sold all my Lincoln and Shropshire rams for this season, but I still have some choice imported Cotswold and Hampshire yearlings left at reasonable prices.

H. L. Finch

Importer of Cotswold, Hampshire, Shropshire and Lincoln Stud Sheep.

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

Shropshire Rams FOR SALE

Range-raised, purebred yearling and two-year-old Shropshire rams from the flock founded by the late Daniel C. Wheeler. May be seen on our pastures four miles south of Reno.

For further particulars apply
WHEELER LIVE STOCK CO.,
P. O. BOX 731 Reno, Nevada

Cotswold--RAMS--Hampshire

We offer for immediate delivery 2,000 March and April Purebred Cotswolds at \$25 to \$30. 1,000 choice Hampshire Ram Lambs and 500 Cotswold Ewe Lambs at \$25. 1,500 Cotswold Ewes at \$35. 50 Cotswold Stud Rams at \$75. 200 Rambouillet Ram Lambs at \$40. All are purebred, from the best flocks in America and would bring double price at Salt Lake buck sales. Will sell any number.

A. N. Murdock & Sons
Sugar City, Idaho

WASHINGTON HAMPSHIRE FOR SALE

12 Yearling Hampshire Rams
50 Hampshire Ewes
JAY S. ROCKWELL Endicott, Wash.

The National Wool Growers Association urges breeders of eligible sheep to keep them registered.

RAMS Hampshires RAMS

We offer for 1918 a large number of pure bred

Hampshire Ram Lambs

This is choice stuff offered at reasonable prices.

Yellowstone View Ranch

R. B. SMITH, Prop.
LIVINGSTON - - - MONTANA

Hampshires AND Shropshires

We are offering for summer and fall delivery Hampshire and Shropshire yearling rams; also some young Hampshire ewes.

All deliveries to be made in car lots or less f. o. b. Twin Falls.

We have a few extra good stud Hampshire rams for sale.

Brown Bros. Sheep Co.

TWIN FALLS - IDAHO

though some fancy black-face Western yearling ewes brought \$19.50 the last week of the month, highest price in September. Ewe lambs sold up to \$17 at the best time, but they have declined \$1 or more per cwt. October receipts will be liberal, and will ex-

ceed the supply of 181,113 head received in October last year.

J. A. RICKART.

The Ram Sale is over—next comes the National Wool Growers Convention.



I offer for this season 700 purebred Yearling Rambouillet Rams, and 100 two-year-olds. I invite you to see my flock.

C. N. STILLMAN
Sigurd, Utah

RAMBOUILLETS

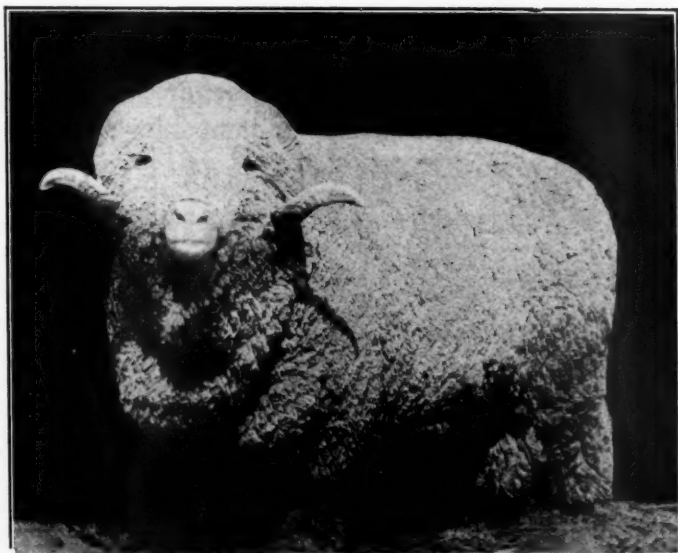


Will have a few Rams and Ewes for the 1918 trade

W. S. HANSEN
COLLINGTON, UTAH

Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm

U
T
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H



B
O
Y

PRIZE WINNERS.

We offer for 1918—singly or carlots—a large number of ring leaders, Stud Rams and Range Rams. They are large, smooth, big-boned and a long, fine staple of wool, the best money can buy. Phone 111, or call and see them.

JOHN K. MADSEN, Prop.

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

THE UTAH STATE FAIR

The recent Utah State Fair was probably the most successful for many years. The weather was reasonably good and the attendance large. The agricultural and governmental displays were excellent, and in particular, that of the Food Administration. The cattle show was one of the best, if not the best ever seen in the West. Hereford and Shorthorns of high merit were present in large numbers, drawn not only from Utah, but from surrounding states. Sad to relate, the sheep show was so limited in numbers that it should hardly be dignified by calling it a show. What sheep were shown were very excellent, but only three exhibitors were on hand. In Cotswolds, J. R. Allen was the only exhibitor. He presented a wonderful lot of Cotswolds in the pink of show condition. We have never seen a better Cotswold show than Mr. Allen's, and he is entitled to unstinted praise for bringing it out. In Hampshires, J. J. Craner of Corinne, was the only exhibitor. His flock consisted mostly of sheep bought at the Salt Lake Ram Sale, and they were good, useful sheep. Mr. Craner is building up a flock of registered Hampshires and his show was very creditable indeed. John H. Seely was the only other exhibitor. He showed some high class Rambouillet ewes, but he had entries in only a few classes.

The hog show was of very high class, and large in numbers. Hogs overflowed the hog pens and nearly filled the deserted sheep barn. The horse show was very small and far below the standard of past years. This led to the statement that the horse represented a declining industry, to which we do not subscribe.

The management of the Utah State Fair may well be proud of this year's achievement.

STOCK POISONING PLANTS

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry has recently issued a very valuable booklet entitled "Stock Poisoning Plants on the Range." The

booklet contains twenty-four pages and presents colored illustrations of all the common plants poisonous to livestock in the Western country. This publication is very valuable and should be in the hands of all stockmen as it will enable them to identify these dangerous plants. It may be secured free by addressing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and asking for Bulletin No. 575.

WOOL CONSUMED IN AUGUST

Manufacturers used a million and a half more pounds of wool in August than in July, 1918. August figures being 63,900,000 pounds, grease equivalent, compared to 62,300,000 in July. Monthly consumption has averaged about 67,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, since January 1, 1918.

Stocks of wool consumed in August in pounds, by classes, as given by the Bureau of Market, were: Grease, 37,769,216; scoured, 11,732,697, and pulled 2,014,544. The reports show Massachusetts still leading in wool used followed in order by Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Connecticut, and Maine.

According to the latest available information on wool textile machinery equipment there are 6,377 woolen cards and 2,263 combs in the United States. The three firms whose reports are not included in the consumption figures have a combined capacity of 15 woolen cards and 9 worsted combs. This it is pointed out shows that the consumption report includes 99.7 per cent of the woolen machinery in the United States.

FROM NEW MEXICO

The sheep industry in southeastern New Mexico is facing a very grave situation today, caused by the drought and the fact that the bankers have called in a good many loans, and apparently are unable to finance the sheepman for feeding purposes. If there is not something done in the way of financial assistance from the

government in the very near future, there will be thousands of good, young ewes sold here at a sacrifice. I am sorry that a government representative could not have been here on the ground, that he might have known the seriousness of the situation from personal observation. Am sure that as-

sistance would be rendered if the facts were known.

Trusting that conditions may be relieved and prospects brighter for the flockmaster in the near future.

PRAGER MILLER.

Get us a new subscriber.

Rambouillets

We offer this season four hundred yearling rams. They are fine, large, smooth-bodied fellows with heavy fleeces.

We are also offering for sale our entire flock of

THOROUGHbred RAMBOUILLET EWES

We have sixteen hundred grown ewes, all good ages, and five hundred ewe lambs. All are in good condition. We will be pleased to answer any inquiries.

ADAMS SHEEP COMPANY,
Carlsbad, N. Mex.

Baldwin Sheep Company

Hay Creek, Oregon

Breeders of registered and range

Rambouillet Sheep

Carlots a Specialty

All Sold Out for 1918

Stud Rams

RAMBOUILLETS

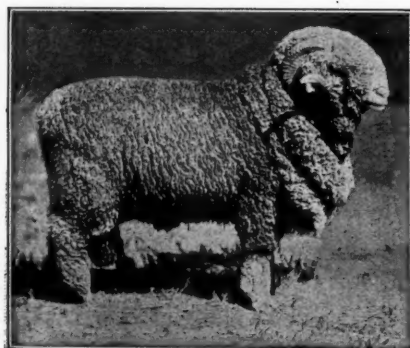
Range Rams



ONE OF OUR STUD RAMS.

We are breeding big, heavy woolled, hardy Rambouillets and offer a large number of Registered Stud rams and range rams for 1918—500 head for sale. We also breed Registered Shorthorn Cattle of the highest quality.

QUEALY SHEEP CO., Cokeville, Wyoming.

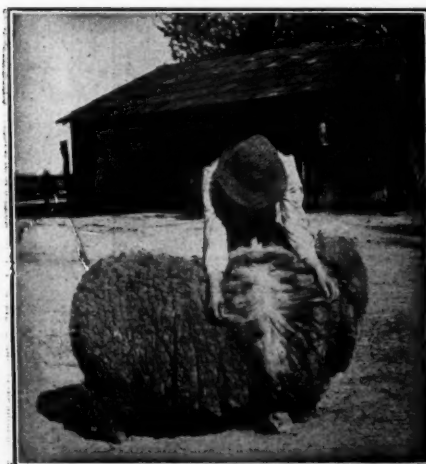


One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

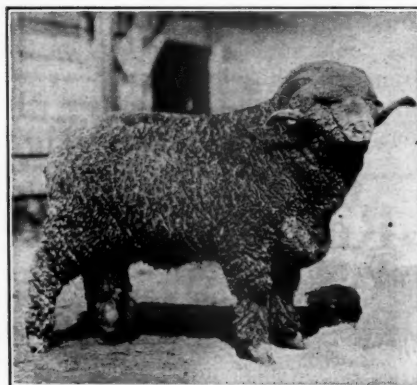
My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes

RAMBOUILLETS



America's Highest Priced Rambouillet Ram for which I paid \$1325.00 at the Salt Lake Ram Sale. I am breeding registered Rambouillets of the most select type.
DELL PRATT, Moneta, Wyo.

Rambouillets

A. A. WOOD & SONS

Saline, Michigan

Hampshires

Stud Rams **RAMBOUILLETS** Range Rams



Our Champion C. Ram at Frisco

We offer for sale a large number of registered Rambouillet stud rams and range rams. Will sell in lots of one to a carload. We invite your careful inspection of our flock.

TUCANNON RAMBOUILLET & STOCK FARM
Dayton, Washington

SHEEP MARKET

October found the lamb market literally shot to pieces and the sheep phase of the trade on a ragged edge. At Chicago \$16.75 took the best Western lambs, the Wood Live Stock Company's stuff, and at Omaha, the limit was \$16.50. The feeder market collapsed \$14@14.50, taking good Western lambs. Fat ewes at \$11 and choice wethers at \$12 told the rest of the story.

Admittedly, September receipts were heavy, Chicago receiving 668,000 and Omaha 770,000, but the big end of the stuff was feeders, especially at Omaha. Although there were some high spots the bad finish created a low set of averages. After the middle of the month liquidation became fast and furious. If double-deck cars had been available to run a larger proportion of the Union Pacific movement through to Chicago, congestion at Omaha would have been avoided. It was fortunate that Iowa was in a position to continue buying feeding lambs as the fat top on the Omaha supply was thin.

Sheep figured an average cost of \$11.80 or \$1.35 below August, but 65 cents over September, 1917. Lambs averaged \$17.25 or 25 cents under the previous month. Chicago September receipts were the heaviest for the month since 1913, while Omaha made a new record. Omaha also put a new one-week record over at 204,000.

Closing September prices of lambs were \$1.25@2.50 per hundredweight under the high spot, Westerns showing least of the decline. The native market was demoralized most of the month, affecting Westerns adversely. The break in fat Westerns was \$1@1.50 per hundredweight, fat sheep losing about \$1 per hundredweight.

Range lambs stopped at \$18.30, against \$18.75 in August and \$18.60 in September, 1917. One sale of ewe lambs was made to a breeder at \$19. On the high spot \$18@18.25 took most of the fat Western lambs that had to take \$16.75@17 on the break. Natives reached \$17.75 during the month, but the proportion above \$17 was small

and late in the month \$16 was an outside quotation. Much of the native stuff sold at \$14@15.50.

Fat wethers sold at \$12.75@13 on the high spot with ewes at \$11.50@12, but it was an \$11.50@12 market for wethers and \$10.50@11 for ewes before the finish. On the high spot choice Idaho ewes reached \$12.75 but it was an outside sale.

Top prices for the month with comparisons follows:

Lambs

Month	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Jan....	\$18.00	\$14.15	\$11.15	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 9.50
Feb....	17.85	15.00	11.50	9.65	8.10	9.25
Mar....	19.50	15.70	11.90	10.10	8.50	9.15
Apr....	22.10	17.40	12.00	11.15	8.60	9.35
May....	17.50	20.60	12.90	11.85	9.50	8.85
June....	18.25	18.50	12.25	10.85	9.60	8.00
July....	19.25	16.50	11.10	10.00	9.35	8.70
Aug....	18.75	17.75	11.50	9.55	9.00	8.25
Sept....	18.30	18.60	11.40	9.25	9.00	7.90
Oct....	18.60	11.25	9.25	8.20	7.65	
Nov....	18.00	12.45	9.40	9.50	9.25	
Dec....	17.00	13.60	9.90	9.25	8.40	

Sheep

Month	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Jan....	\$13.70	\$11.75	\$ 8.50	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.50
Feb....	14.00	12.50	9.75	7.75	6.50	7.00
Mar....	17.00	13.00	9.35	8.15	7.00	7.50
Apr....	17.00	13.50	9.40	8.75	7.20	89.00
May....	15.25	16.00	10.00	8.50	6.50	7.00
June....	15.25	13.50	9.00	7.00	6.50	6.25
July....	14.75	11.50	8.50	7.00	6.10	5.40
Aug....	14.75	12.50	8.40	6.90	6.10	5.00
Sept....	13.00	12.75	8.75	6.75	6.20	4.90
Oct....	13.00	8.65	7.00	6.25	5.10	
Nov....	13.00	9.00	6.75	6.65	5.50	
Dec....	13.50	10.25	7.00	6.85	6.25	

Killers complained of lack of condition. Lambs figured badly, they asserted, which was probably the case, as they were badly dried out. They received a mass of native stuff, however, which filled the bill as consumers are not exacting under present conditions, provided the price is right. This mass of medium native lambs was probably what hit Westerns so hard.

During the first week of the month Western lambs sold up to \$18, with most of the crop that did not figure well at \$17.25@17.50. These prices were relatively higher than choice stuff. The spread between good and medium grades widening as the month aged. Demand for feeding lambs at that stage was healthy, \$17@17.40 taking the bulk. Fat ewe trade was on an \$11@12 basis with wethers at

\$12@13, most of the yearlings selling at \$13.50@14, with the feeder end at \$13@13.50.

Demand for breeding ewes was excellent, Oregon stock selling at \$18@18.25, with whiteface yearling ewes at \$17.50@18. Aged breeding ewes sold at \$13@15, with feeder grades at \$9@10.

During the second week the market held up well despite an increase in receipts, \$18 being a common price for good Western lambs, but demand for feeders slackened, \$15.50 to \$17 taking the bulk. Feeding sheep and yearlings, on the other hand, commanded good prices, wethers reaching \$12.25, with the bulk at \$11.50@12, feeding wethers going out at \$13.40.

The third week witnessed a glut at Omaha, but light receipts at Chicago. Range lambs sold up to \$18.30. Feeders, however, began sliding downward, the bulk selling at \$16@16.75, with a few at \$17.

The final week witnessed a slump, few people in the trade agreeing as to how the market stood. The Omaha glut excited a paralyzing influence on feeder trade and fat lambs went down in the crash. The first of the Wood Live Stock Company's lambs managed to get in at \$17.75, but the next lot had to take \$17 and by the 2nd of October \$16.75 stopped them. It was the old time September break deferred a few weeks. The spread between fat and feeding stuff widened. One day a farmer paid \$17.75 for feeding lambs. The next day \$16.75 was the limit and on the following session \$16 took choice lambs on country account. Thereafter it became a \$14.50@15.50 feeder market, with feeding wethers at

\$10.25@11.25, yearlings at \$12.50@12.75 and ewes at \$9@9.50.

The October forecast was unpromising. Something had happened to dressed trade, nobody appeared to know exactly what, but packers reiterated the old assertion that they were selling carcass lamb and mutton at a loss. Retailers and restaurant men marked up prices as the live mutton market declined and nobody pretended to be able to tell the reason why.

Arizona Rambouillets

Purebred Rambouillet rams, in single or double-deck lots. Having bred this class of Merino sheep in Arizona, on the ranges since 1881, we are offering the ewes and rams eligible for registration. The stud flock of this stuff is registered of the Garnia blood. Address R. E. Daggs, Williams, Arizona, or J. F. Daggs, 1410 North Third street, Phoenix, Ariz.



"SAN PETER"
at head of W. D. Candlands flock
Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
400 Rams for 1919.

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(Just use the light or power—the
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according to your needs.

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Utah

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Summer Sheep Range

Solid tract of approximately 50,000 acres logged-off lands, Butte and Tehama counties, California, for term of years beginning with season of 1919. Accessible and well watered. Estimated capacity based on previous use 14,000 head. For particulars apply to the

DIAMOND MATCH CO.,
Grazing Department, Chico, Calif.

Montana Rams

I offer for sale 100 yearling rams and 100 ram lambs, crossbred Hampshire and Rambouillet.

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Helmsville, Mont.

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IF NOT---begin doing business with

The National Bank of the Republic

Capital	-	-	\$ 300,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	-	-	358,487.63
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Important to Sheepmen

If you are contemplating installing
Shearing Machinery for next season

Place Your Orders Early

The supply will be limited, and labor conditions are difficult, so don't run the risk of disappointment and delay.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AT ONCE.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
Chicago, Illinois

—or to—

James Stagg
Metropolitan Bldg.,
Albuquerque, N. M.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.
224 S. West Temple St.,
Salt Lake City, Utah

W. H. Sparr
Stapleton Bldg.
Billings, Mont.

FEEDING LAMBS AT THE MARKETS

The leading lamb feeders in native territory are holding out for cheaper lambs, twelve cents a pound is the figure with most of them. That is the reason for the big slump in prices of feeding lambs the last half of September. The early demand for lambs to be put in cornfields and on other forage to get a cheap initial gain was urgent in August and early in September, but that being satisfied, the demand settled down to feeders who believe in higher prices later, or who are more or less inexperienced. The old-time feeders have little faith in the fat lamb market for early winter. Almost invariably the market runs on a lower level through December and January than from the first of February on to the end of the season in May. If plenty of cars are available for moving the Western lambs to market as fast as they want to come may give the lamb feeder buyers their wish, but if a car shortage develops, of which there are rumors, and the movement is strung out and diminished in some measure, there may develop a scramble for feeding lambs that will carry the price up materially.—J. A. R.

THE OMAHA MARKET

September receipts of sheep and lambs at Omaha broke all records, the total being 769,395 head. Throughout the month there was a broad healthy demand from both packers and feeder buyers but owing to the excessive supplies the trend of values was downward most of the time and on lambs the decline for the month amounted to fully \$1.50 for fat stock and \$2.50@3.00 on feeder stock. Business in feeder sheep and lambs was the largest in the history of the trade and some 545,000 head were shipped out as feeders and breeders. This constituted over 70 per cent of the total receipts and indicates the broad call for feeder stock notwithstanding the scarcity and high cost of feed.

As usual interest throughout the month centered chiefly in lambs as re-

ceipts of aged stock were of very limited proportions. Declines registered in this branch of the trade were not as great as in the lambs but ranged from \$1 to \$2 for the month.

Indications for October are that receipts from the West will continue very liberal but indications are just as plain as the demand from both packers and feeders will be of liberal proportions right along. A feature of the trade that looks favorably for a feeder is the fact that at present and for some time past fat Western lambs are selling at a premium of \$1 to \$1.50 over feeder grades, while a year ago at this time feeder buyers were paying more than the packers for practically all grades.

Current quotations of sheep and lambs are as follows:

Fat Sheep and Lambs

Lambs, good to choice.....	\$15.00@15.75
Lambs, fair to good.....	\$14.00@15.00
Lambs, culls	\$10.00@14.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	\$12.00@13.00
Yearlings, fair to good.....	\$12.00@12.50
Wethers	\$ 9.00@11.25
Ewes, good to choice.....	\$ 8.00@ 8.75
Ewes, fair to good.....	\$ 7.00@ 8.00
Ewes, culls and canners.....	\$ 3.00½ 6.00

Feeders and Breeders

Lambs, good to choice.....	\$13.50@14.00
Lambs, fair to good.....	\$12.00@13.50
Lambs, culls and outs.....	\$10.00@12.00
Yearlings, light, choice.....	\$11.50@12.00
Yearlings, fair to good.....	\$10.00@11.50
Wethers	\$11.75@12.25
Ewes, breedeers, good, choice	\$15.00@18.00
Ewes, breeders, fair to good	\$ 7.00@ 8.00
Ewes, feeders	\$ 7.00@ 8.00
Ewes, culls	\$ 5.00@ 7.00

A \$3,500 LINCOLN

At the Lincoln ram sale in England on September 6, the highest-priced ram was a \$3,500 one, bred by Clifford Nicholson of Horstow Manor. A few years ago when the noted Dudding flock of Lincolns was dispersed, Mr. Nicholson purchased many of the best sheep and he has since kept them pure Dudding in character.

HOTEL UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH

\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY

WITH BATH \$2.50 and UP.

"The very best of everything at sensible prices"



Salt Lake City, Utah

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Established 1848

WOOL MERCHANTS

Domestic Wools of All Descriptions Sold on Commission

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

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BOSTON, MASS.

Hinie Klecker Sheep Commission Co.

—We Buy and Sell Sheep Exclusively—

612-24 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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WOOL BROKERS—216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Solicits wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shippers consent. LIBERAL ADVANCES. BEST OF REFERENCES.

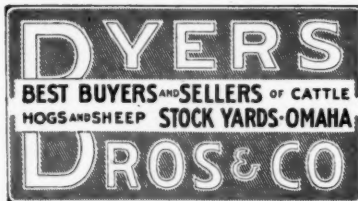
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481 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Western Office, McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City, Utah



Union Wool Company

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 SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE—FIRST NATIONAL
 BANK BUILDING
 RENO OFFICE—RENO NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

TROUBLE WITH THE CARRIERS

Just what had been predicted happened to the sheepman in September. Scarcity of rolling stock developed. It resulted in a glut at Omaha while Chicago was comparatively bare. The Union Pacific held up its double deck equipment at the Missouri river and lines between Omaha and Chicago were unable to furnish conveyance. The position of the Union Pacific people was that their first duty was to shippers on their own system. Evidently the Omaha-Chicago lines were at fault, but that did the sheepman no good.

The late September glut at Omaha might have been avoided. It tied up the whole movement, caused enormous shrinkage and heavy loss to growers. The sheepman, however, is accustomed to such vicissitude, or ought to be as he gets it at regular intervals. The Montana movement received better treatment as cars went through from point of origin to destination.—J. E. P.

IDAHO WOOL RETURNS

An Idaho wool grower has sent us the returns received on his wool clip,

which was graded in Boston. The grades were appraised as follows:

	Cents
One-half-blood	61½
Three-eighths-blood	68¾
Quarter-blood	66
Low quarter-blood	63¾
Braid (Lincoln)	60
Fine clothing	46¾
Fine staple	51½
Tags	20

One and one-half per cent of this entire clip was classed as tags. An allowance of 50 cents was also paid the owner for each sack. The clip weighed out after grading within 12 pounds of the amount shipped. The statement shows this car of wool to have reached Boston twenty-three days after it was loaded in Idaho, so the owner paid six per cent interest on his advance only twenty-three days, but he drew six per cent interest two months and twenty-two days. The clip net, after freight and all expenses, 54¾ cents.

RED CROSS DONATIONS

At the Salt Lake Ram Sale several consignors donated rams to be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross. No effort was made to sell these rams above their actual breeding value. From these sales a total of \$3,675 was realized and that amount has now been forwarded to the Red Cross at Washington. Those who donated rams and the prices realized follow:

John H. Seely, Rambouillet.....	\$1,500.00
F. S. King Bros. Co., Ram-	
bouillet	500.00
D. F. Detweiler, Hampshire.....	350.00
Laidlaw & Brockie, 10 Pan-	
ama lambs	250.00
Cunningham Sheep & Land	
Co., Rambouillet	225.00
Baldwin Sheep Co., Ram-	
bouillet	175.00
Deseret Sheep Co., Cotswold.....	175.00
Butterfield Live Stock Co.,	
Hampshire	175.00
A. J. Knollin, Shropshire.....	150.00
J. E. Magleby, Cotswold.....	100.00
National Wool Growers Assn.,	
Lincoln	75.00

\$3,675.00

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127 Market Street

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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J. W. SUMMERHAYS & SONS CO., 536 South 3rd West Street, Telephone Wasatch 3445

Walnut Hall Farms—Hampshire Down Sheep

Dear Mr. Blastock:

The ewe we bought from you has surely made a record for us, she has raised seven lambs, and all are prize winners.

Counting her fleeces, prize winnings, and two of her lambs we sold, she has made us \$846.50, not counting the five ewes we have in the flock out of her, she is in good condition yet and seven years old this spring.

Yours very truly,

S. S. STETTACHER,
Alhambra, Illinois.

Alhambra, Ill.
May 10th, 1918.

Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Kentucky

ROBERT S. BLASTOCK, Manager

Cotswolds Cotswolds Cotswolds

FOR 1918

We Are Now Offering For Sale

700 Registered Cotswold
Yearling Range Rams

A FEW STUD RAMS

No Cotswold Flock in America has equaled our show and sale record in 1917. It remains for us alone to do that.



A Few of Our Stud Rams—Photo Taken March 20, 1918.

DESERET SHEEP COMPANY **BOISE IDAHO**

Western Contract Company

(Incorporated.)

J. C. FINDLAY, Manager
F. K. STORM, Builder

Specialists in the design, construction, equipment and operation of modern shearing plants. Shower dipping plants. Woolgrowers' supplies.

Write for particulars and quotations.

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Cotton Seed Products, Nut Size, Pea Size and Meal

Government fixed prices announced as follows:

	Ton mill
36 % protein nut or meal.....	\$51.00
38½ % protein nut or meal.....	53.50
41 % protein nut or meal.....	56.00
43 % protein nut or meal.....	58.00
Pea size, \$1.00 ton higher.	

Minimum carload 30 tons. We are now booking orders, Texas and Oklahoma shipment

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(Across from Cullen Hotel.)

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UTAH-IDAHO BROKERAGE COMPANY

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Phone Was. 2987. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Hay, corn, cotton seed cake, oats, barley or anything that the sheepman needs.



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THIS TAG PREVENTS LOSS

If you prevent the loss of a single steer, by tagging your stock with Perfect Ear Tags, you'll save the cost of all the tags you use. The Perfect Ear Tag is commanding attention of all stockmen. It is light in weight—made of aluminum; non-corrosive; non-poisonous; readily attached with one operation; has liberal room for name and address of owner, number, etc.

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Address (WG-8)

CLOTHING RISE UNJUSTIFIED

Wool requirements and the supply, in relation to retail trade in clothing, are the subject of an illuminating editorial in Fibre and Fabric. The editorial says that "we are not going to suffer" for wool, "if pressure is brought to bear on England, as there is wool enough in storage at growing points in English colonies and in South America to amply supply all that is needed, and transportation is the only problem.

"What about the growing tonnage being put into the water by the yards of the United States? These yards are just getting into full swing and inside of six months ships should be available for every possible need. With six to a dozen new boats put over every week or so, there is no possible excuse to be offered of lack of space for wool or anything else we need, and some of the wool hoarded in England and in Australia and New Zealand must be released and shipped here for both army and civilian needs.

"We have cloth and clothing in reserve to cover the civilian needs for this winter and probably for next spring. The advance of \$10 to \$15 a suit on this reserve supply is rank profiteering, but so far it has gotten by, and the consumer has made no serious protest because he has been scared blue by the profiteering propaganda of the interests holding the accumulation.

"There is need of government interference on the retail end if the public is going to be saved from a hold-up this winter and next spring.

"It may be legitimate for the clothing manufacturers, jobbers and retailers to make extra profits of \$10 and \$15 a suit, simply because they were fortunate enough and had money to stock up in advance. But with the

steady call for more for Liberty Bonds, War Stamps, Red Cross, and a hundred laudable things, it would seem as if protection would be granted the people from profiteers in clothing.

"The wool requirements for 1919 are going to be much larger than this year. The new army to be raised makes this assertion beyond contradiction. But there is enough wool on hand and obtainable and with our money and ships we will get it so that both army and civilian will be properly clad. The civilian may go into standard clothes and it would be a good thing. It would stop the profiteering and solve the problem."

BONELESS MEAT

Chicago, Ill.—Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, chief of the division of purchase, storage and traffic of the general staff of the army, has commissioned Arthur A. Hammerschlag, president of the Carnegie Institute, and Lieut. Col. J. W. McIntosh, subsistence division, Q. M. C., N. A., to co-operate with the Chicago packers in experiments which may save up to 40 per cent of the tremendous cargo space now required for shipping fresh beef. President Hammerschlag and Col. McIntosh have already reached the stockyards and the experiments have begun.

The experiments contemplate not only the conservation of shipping space, but also the problem of having the packages small enough to be handled by the class of labor available at unloading ports overseas and the quick and convenient issue at supply depots in France.

They range from the mere cutting of the carcass into more convenient sizes and shapes to the entire boning of the carcass to be packed in boxes. It is estimated that if the plans prove practicable a saving of from 15 to 40 per cent of the room now used in transporting the same amount of beef will be made possible. Since fresh beef constitutes a considerable part of some 350,000,000 pounds of beef and pork products now sent monthly to

Cotton Seed Meal and Cracked Cake

TEXOMA Brand - - 43% Protein

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NUT AND PEA SIZE FOR SHEEP

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allied countries, the saving by the new method may prove to be considerable if found practical. The bones and surplus fats salvaged by the operation will be converted into various by-products.

The chief difficulties encountered so far have been the necessity of obtaining enough labor sufficiently skilled in this particular work and the providing of facilities necessary to handle the quantities required without interfering with production of other meat products being prepared for our armies and those of our allies.

NEW RECORD IN HOG PRICES

A strong to higher trend in values to new record levels and a material contraction in the price spread between top and packing grades featured last week's hog market. Supplies have been small even for this "between hay and grass" season, not only locally but in the aggregate around the market circles. The week closed with values at the highest point recorded. Sales of choice light and light-butcher hogs were made at \$20.90 per cwt. for the first time in the market's history. This new high top established Sept. 14th was ninety cents per cwt. higher than a week ago, while the more common, mixed and packing hogs sold practically \$1.50 above the close of the preceding week. In connection with current record price levels it is interesting to note that the highest of the prices reached by hogs on this market for six years past, including 1918 to date, have been either on the August, September, or October markets. This is the season of the year when new crop hogs have not been ready for the market in sizeable quantities and when the old crop has been closely garnered. The Chicago hog top of \$20.90 is ninety cents higher than the highest price ever reached on this market prior to last month, and compares with the September top for a series of twenty years past as follows:

Sept.	Top	Sept.	Top
1918	\$20.90	1907	\$ 7.00
1917	19.70	1906	6.82½
1916	11.60	1905	6.20

1915	8.50	1904	6.37½	1911	7.80	1900	5.70
1914	9.75	1903	6.45	1910	10.10	1899	4.90
1913	9.65	1902	8.20	1909	8.60	1898	4.15
1912	9.27½	1901	7.37½	1908	7.60		

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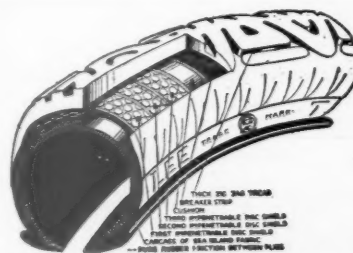
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MR. CAR OWNER, did you ever go out for a pleasure ride, or a business trip and find when you got away out from nowhere you had a flat tire? Do you remember how you felt and what you said when you got out in the dust, or mud as it might be, and had to change tube or tire?

Use Lee Puncture Proof Tires and your troubles will be over, you will smile at miles. Remember they are a money-back proposition.

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KILLS SHEEP TICKS and other parasites.

For the treatment of sheep scab, mange, ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of cuts, scratches and common skin troubles.

A DIP THAT DOES THE WORK WITHOUT INJURY TO THE ANIMAL OR FLEECE.

EQUALLY GOOD FOR ALL LIVE STOCK.

Kills parasites; prevents disease; easy to use; efficient; economical.

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Write for free booklets on the care of sheep and all livestock.

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It has been placed on the priority list only on the express condition that all wastes be eliminated and every economy be practiced. In doing this the government will use its best efforts to provide sufficient paper for strictly needful purposes but nothing more. Every distributor converter or user of paper is hereby notified that the continuance of his supply is dependent strictly upon his observance of the rulings of the War Industries Board, one of which is that paper must not be wasted. Failure to comply with this requirement will lead to the withdrawal of any of all priority privileges, without which the supply cannot be maintained.—War Industries Board.

IDAHO FARMERS POOL WOOL SHIPMENTS

Washington, D. C.—Two hundred and thirty thousand pounds of wool were handled by a farmers' wool pool organized with the help of the farm bureaus of Ada and Canyon counties, Idaho, and the United States Department of Agriculture. The wool sold at 60 cents a pound, and the total amount received by the farmers was \$76,400. The cost of handling was prorated and found to be three-thousandths of a cent a pound. The farmers feel that the pool saved them several thousand dollars. Members of this year's pool are planning for next year. They are learning something of the different grades of wool, so that next year they can grade and classify to better advantage. Through the help of the Lewis County Farm Bureau a similar pool was organized which shipped 10,000 pounds of wool to Salem, Ore. Lewis county has always been regarded as a grain-growing county. Since the organization of the farm bureau, however, a great interest has been developed in sheep raising, and this wool pool indicates what measure of success has already been obtained. Ninety-five thousand pounds of wool were sold by the Jer-

ome Wool Growers' Association, developed with the help of the farm bureau in Lincoln county.

SHEEP IN CALIFORNIA

Ralph P. Merritt, Federal Food Commissioner for California, has recently sent a circular letter to all sheep and wool growers of the state urging them to get together and organize along the same line as the cattlemen and hog raisers.

While confessing that the Food Administration has no responsibility in connection with the growing or marketing of the nation's wool supply, he avers that "the matter of maintaining an adequate amount of meat for the use of people at home and soldiers in the field, is so closely related to wool production that the food department feels it incumbent to urge upon the sheepmen of the state such organization as will most effectively promote their industry."

This policy is in line with the general movement in California towards the forming of various farmers' and livestock men's associations, and seems to offer a good opportunity for the California Wool Growers' Association to strengthen its membership and position, and to co-operate with the Food Administration in carrying out the program of conservation and increased production.

The following table shows the relative decrease in the sheep industry in California as compared with the development of population:

California Sheep Statistics, 1890-1918

Yr.	Pop. per sq. mi.	Shp. per sq. mi.	Shp. Cap.	In. in yrs.	De. in 10 yrs.
1880	5.6	36.8	6.6	54.3	—
1890	7.8	21.7	2.5	40.3	41.1%
1900	9.5	18.0	1.8	22.4	16.9%
1910	15.3	15.5	1.0	60.1	14.8%
1918	20.2	16.0	0.7	32	8.0%

Estimated population for 1918, 3,138,364; sheep, 2,225,000.

This marked decrease in number of sheep per capita is considered very serious by the Food Administrator, although it is but the natural result of

the settlement of a range country by farmers. Mr. Merritt believes that a more powerful co-operative organization of the sheepmen (which might well be built up in the already existing Wool Growers Association) would tend to stabilize the industry and bring about the desired increase in mutton and wool production. He suggests that such an organization, by bringing about closer co-operation, might result in a better distribution of range and consequently eliminate much unnecessary driving and shipping. It is suggested that a shearing schedule, providing for the most efficient use of shearing crews and their more satisfactory movement from ranch to ranch, might be worked out to the general advantage of the members. Attention is also called to the necessity of having a strong marketing organization to handle the distribution of wool after the war when the government drops the reins.—J. C. K.

NEVADA AND UTAH

M. K. Parsons, of Salt Lake City, had about 10,000 Nevada and Utah lambs on the Missouri river markets the middle of September. They sold at good prices, most of the Utahs in the fat classes, around \$17.25, and the Nevadas selling as feeders mostly, around \$16.25. Mr. Parsons said the range situation was a little more advanced than at this time last year, the stock in better flesh, and that range lambs would reach the market with a larger percentage in the fat class than in the last year or two. He predicted liberal receipts at the Missouri river markets and at Chicago through October, but was hopeful about the market, in view of the fact that beef and pork are going out of the country to the armies abroad in tremendous volume, eight to nine million pounds daily, which should make a maximum domestic consumption of mutton and lamb. Except in the last week in September, when receipts were very heavy at all the markets, packers have been unable to secure any material declines in prices, J. A. R.

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Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$335,000.00.



The National City Bank member
of Federal Reserve Bank. Accounts of growers of sheep are
invited. **SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

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FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen
Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

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**THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR MONTPELIER
STOCK YARDS GRAZING PASTURES, AND
OTHER STOCK YARDS OPERATED BY
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Leading Implement and Hardware Dealers

WOOL GROWERS SUPPLIES

At 50 Places in Utah and Idaho.

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The Thinker

The buyer of a Valve-in-Head Buick Six is NOT a faddist. He is a thinker. He can NOT be "stampeded."

Men who will possess the upward of 60,000 Valve-in-Head Sixes long before the end of the 1917 season will have thought Six and Valve-in-Head months before they become owners. Their act of purchase is an outward manifestation of a conviction. A conviction based upon the two most vital of motor car essentials, **POWER** and **SMOOTHNESS**. Both are flexibility—efficiency—economy. Both are tried, tested and proven.

ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION. WE'LL BE DELIGHTED TO TAKE YOU FOR A "BUICK" RIDE—ANY TIME.

**RANDALL - DODD
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RAM LAMBS TAKE

PRICE DISCOUNTS

A load of choice lambs sold recently at the Louisville market for \$18.50 per cwt. for shipment to Chicago, at which time \$17 per cwt. was considered practically the top for "good" lambs, as the trade usually considers them, and when "seconds" were selling at thirteen dollars "thirds" down to ten dollars per cwt. This load was pronounced by the head buyer for the concern for which they were purchased as well worth the money as any lambs his house had slaughtered that week, although hoof cost was greater than reached by any native lambs at Chicago at that time. The premium of \$1.50 per cwt. commanded by these ewes and wethers over the general run of so-called "good" lambs was paid, not because of the remarkably high finish but because of their uniformity, indicating that the man who produced them understood the principles of breeding as well as the practice of feeding. There are perhaps few sheepmen who do not know that ram lambs intended for the July or a later market will finish better and therefore will command more money if castrated when from ten days to two weeks of age or even up to one month of age, if it is desired to save them and labor the simple operation can be performed at shearing time. Those of our producers of livestock, however, who take enough interest in their flocks to attend to this important matter appear to be in the minority. It is conservatively estimated that not to exceed 15 per cent of the male native lambs that have reached Chicago this season were wethers and that the percentage of ram lambs among the native offering has been heavier this year than ever before. Ram lambs usually come to market in poor flesh condition and make coarse or otherwise unattractive and low dressing carcasses. This accounts in very large measure for the wide spread that existed this season between prices paid at market for native and Western lambs. The majority

of native lambs marketed at Chicago have sold the past week at \$16 to \$17.25, as compared with \$17.75 to \$18.40 for the bulk of the Western lambs selling for slaughter. The docking of lambs, as well as the castrating of male lambs, is another simple matter that the breeder of natives would find it profitable to practice.

HAY FOR MONTANA

No shortage of hay is looked for in eastern Montana this coming winter, according to Linn Givler, who with associates runs 10,000 head of sheep in Rosebud county, Montana. He says range conditions were never better. Favorable weather and good range contributed to the heaviest wool crop known to that section, ewes in his bands averaging 10 pounds and wethers 12. As a rule, hay was got up in splendid shape, although to the westward from Billings, rains caused some damage.—L. W.

SALE OF HORSE MEAT INCREASING AT ST. LOUIS

Horse killing establishments have been in operation in St. Louis for the last two years. The business is prospering, in fact, is increasing. There are two retail shops which handle this meat exclusively. They are located in sections of the city largely populated by foreign born people who were accustomed to this diet in their native homes. One of the retailers claims his business has increased 300 per cent in the last year. In addition to the retail shops, peddler wagons handling horse meat make daily rounds of foreign boarding houses, restaurants, and hotels. Many colored people also are using horse meat and some saloons are selling it at lunch counters. In addition to supplying the local demand one firm has been shipping this product to Chicago, Kansas City, and Memphis, and owing to the present high cost of beef the animals at the St. Louis zoo are being fed with horse meat. One of the local killers has a buyer located

at the horse and mule market at East St. Louis. While detailed figures by weeks are not available, as many as 65 horses have been slaughtered in one week by one of the establishments, and 25 by the other. The many inquiries being made of the municipal meat inspection department of St. Louis indicates that interest in the substitution of horse meat for beef is increasing. Comparison of current retail prices of beef and horse meat follows:

	Beef	Horse
Porterhouse	\$.40	\$.15
Sirloin .....	.35	.15
Rib roast .....	.30	.12½
Chuck roast .....	.20	.10
Corned meat .....	.25	.12½
Round .....	.40	.15
Fresh tongue .....	.28	.15
Smoked tongue .....	.38	.15
Fresh liver .....	.25	.07
Hamburger .....	.25	.12½
Weiners .....	.25	.17½
Bologna .....	.25	.17½

FEW LAMBS BOUGHT

Facing the alternative of carrying over the season's big lamb crop until next year or shipping them to market this fall at mutton prices, Wyoming flockmasters are awaiting results from a visit to Washington by a special committee of feeders who ordinarily are heavy buyers of their feeder lambs. Heretofore the lamb crop has been purchased by Colorado feeders before Sept. 1, but this year no sales have been made, nor are likely to be made unless concessions in freight rates can be secured. The 25 per cent advance in freight rates, a similar raise on corn used for feeding, the high market price of lambs and the uncertainty as to governmental action in the packing industry has caused the Coloradoans to decline to make any purchases whatever.—L. W.

HERDERS DRAFTED

I don't see what the sheepmen are going to do to get experienced herders. They are hard to get now. I have herded sheep all my life. My father was at one time the largest sheepman in New Mexico. It seems to me that

the sheepmen did not do anything at all to try and get the experienced herders put in a class where they could keep on the job. An experienced man is worth five others around sheep, I

know from long years' experience, and now they are wanting herders who are old hands at the job. Well, they can find what they want in France where I expect to be before long ED. PARKS,



EVERY WOOL GROWER NEEDS AN ATTRACTIVE LETTER HEAD

WE PRINT THE

National Wool Grower

THAT IS A SAMPLE OF OUR WORK

We will furnish a nice half tone and get you up an attractive letter head and envelope. It will help your business.

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Organized 1884. Share of Stock \$5.00.
No annual dues. 5600 stockholders,
proving the popularity of a breed that
advertises itself. Won Sweepstakes
on carlot at 1917 International Exposition.

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American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10. No annual dues.
Flock books free to members. Volume
XVI ready for delivery and pedigrees
now being received for Volume XVII.
Over 77,000 sheep on record.

President—F. S. KING,
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For history of the breed, list of mem-
bers, rules, blanks, etc., address the
Secretary.

The National Lincoln Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Write the secretary for information re-
garding this great wool and mutton breed
of sheep.

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CONTINENTAL DORSET CLUB

Membership fee, \$5. "No other
sheep in the world has in it the capac-
ity for profit that has the "Dorset
Horn."

President—Fred Huyler, Gladstone,
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Secretary—E. Chidester, Mechanics-
burg, Ohio.

Write the Secretary for information
and printed matter about Dorsets.

Mention the National Wool Grower

SULPHUR-ALFALFA CLUB CLOSES MEMBERSHIP

Redmond, Ore.—The membership
drive of the Sulphur-Alfalfa Club
closed with the Farmers' Tour of the
sulphur pots on Wednesday, August
21. Farmers visiting the sulphur
demonstrations got out their check
books and gave County Agent Ward
an order for 40,000 pounds more sul-
phur. The final order closed with a
total of 175,000 pounds signed for. It
was necessary to close the order in
order to take advantage of the special
price made Mr. Ward for the Crook-
Deschutes County Sulphur demonstra-
tion. The day the order closed sulphur
advanced eighty-five cents per hun-
dred. Since then many farmers have
visited the county agricultural agent
with a view to getting in on the or-
der, but this, of course, is impossible at
the old price. The agent ordered six
tons, extra so that these men may get
a small supply of sulphur at least.
Practically all of the surplus has been
requested and all requests had to be
cut in half so that there may be
enough to go around.

Prof. W. L. Powers of Oregon Ag-
ricultural College, who was present on

The American Hampshire Sheep Association

Hampshires are the most popular
sheep in the United States. They are
the most practical farmer's sheep in
existence.

Hampshires won first prize on car-
load wether lambs at 1916 International.
This car lambs won Grand Champion-
ship over all breeds and all ages.

Hampshires sold at the highest aver-
age price at the National Wool Growers
Auction sale in September, 1916.

The highest priced sheep sold at the
1917 Sale was a Hampshire.

The highest priced mutton sheep ever
sold in America was a Hampshire in
1917.

The highest priced ram ever sold
from the auction block in America was
a Hampshire in 1917.

The highest priced car of mutton
lambs ever sold in the world was a car
of Hampshires in 1918, the price being
42c per pound, having beaten all previ-
ous records by 37 per hundred.

The sheep that always pleases; al-
ways makes money; always wins. The
best mutton sheep in the world. Write
the secretary for information.

Robert Blastock, President, Donerail, Ky.
Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary, 36 Wood-
land Ave., Detroit, Mich.

the Farmers' Tour Wednesday made
the statement that in Klamath county,
Oregon, one application of sulphur had
given greatly increased yield for a pe-
riod of four years. Our best record
thus far in Crook-Deschutes counties
shows an increase of about 100 per
cent for three years.

Soil experts working on the sulphur
problem are of the opinion that it is
what is known as a limiting factor in
plant food supply. Thus there may be
sufficient potash, nitrogen and phos-
phorous in a certain soil to produce a
5-ton to the acre yield of alfalfa, but
there may be only sufficient sulphur
present to produce three tons. Hence
the yield will never increase above
three tons until the sulphur deficiency
is supplied. When the sulphur is
added the yield may be increased to
the five tons.

FROM CALIFORNIA

Our flock of 800 Ramobuillet ewes
is doing exceptionally well this year
on the lowlands, after going through a
drouth last winter. Some flocks have
already been sheared this fall and we
expect to shear soon. Have just sold
our half-bred Hampshire and Merino
spring lambs off of barley stubble.
They were in fine condition, averaged
104 pounds, and sold for \$14.37½ per
head.

The outlook for the coming year is
good, as we have had an unusually
heavy rainfall already, and if it keeps
coming, it will be a big help towards
winning the war and also helping the
sheepmen of this state.

COOK BROS., California.

SHEEP SHIPMENTS INCREASE

The Bureau of Markets has made a
compilation showing the total receipts
of sheep at all markets in this country
for the first eight months of 1918 as
compared with the same period of last
year. This year up to September 1st,
11,174,959 sheep have been marketed
as against 10,646,853 last year. The
increase is only 528,106 head and much
less than we expected.